COUNTER-IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DOCTRINE REVIEW

C-IED Centre of Excellence

Executive Summary

Although nations have been undertaking activities to counter the threat of Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) for many years the holistic concept of Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) is relatively new and most of the specific doctrine in the field has been produced in the 21st Century. C-IED doctrine draws together various themes and activities and has been developed based on the experience of recent operations. It is important that it continues to evolve to address emerging threats.

This review of C-IED related doctrine has looked at data available from open sources, including NATO, other international organisations and national doctrine. An enclosure to this report provides a list of all documents reviewed along with a summary of the metadata which will enable searches for the documents. The scope of the review has been limited to documents written or translated into English and by the requirement to remain unclassified.

The documents available were grouped by the pillars of doctrine described in the NATO approach to C-IED and analysed against NATO *Allied Joint Doctrine for Countering Improvised Explosive Devices* (AJP-3.15(B)) as a baseline. Common approaches and methodologies were identified, as were differences and areas of friction. Where frictions have been noted, the report makes brief recommendations on how these may be resolved. In the review of documents from international organisations, many common themes were identified, but there were some differences which reflect the different roles and ethos. The national doctrine reviewed shows some differences as nations adapt the doctrine to meet national requirements and capabilities.

Some of the NATO doctrine analysed is not C-IED doctrine *per se*, but covers essential enabling capabilities. Future development of C-IED doctrine must be synchronised with the enabling doctrine, but it is important that this is a two way process and that C-IED requirements are adequately addressed in the enabling doctrine. Equally, NATO should be cognisant of national doctrine in the C-IED field and should draw best practice into future NATO doctrine. In the broader international context, the role and ethos of other organisations must be understood and doctrine should be sufficiently flexible to allow interoperability where necessary.

Introduction

Countering Improvised Explosive Devices (C-IED) is a relatively new addition to the library of Western military doctrine. Although many of the activities involved in successful C-IED operations have been developed over a much greater period, it is the early 21st Century conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq that have drawn these activities together into a C-IED approach with the supporting doctrine developed to provide commanders and staff with the broad framework in which to plan and conduct operations to counter the threat networks utilising IEDs as a weapon of choice.

This analysis provides a summary of the openly available C-IED related doctrine. The documents have been grouped by the NATO recognised pillars of C-IED – Attack the Networks (ATN), Defeat the Device (DTD) and Prepare the Force (PTF), plus the enablers that support these pillars. The essential metadata which enables searches for the documents has been provided and each document has been analysed in detail by a team of subject matter experts (SMEs).

Scope

The scope of this project was set as wide as possible and documents issued by NATO, the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN) and the International Red Cross/Red Crescent (ICRC) as well as a number of national doctrine publications, principally from the United States of America (USA). The documents reviewed in this paper were identified by a search of open sources and through other documents legitimately provided to the review team from other sources. The scope of the search was limited by classification. Although some classified documents have been identified, detailed analysis is not included in this report in order that it should remain unclassified. The scope was further limited by language: only documents available in English could be reviewed. Summary translations of two French documents were considered and analysis is included, but the full detail contained in the parent documents could not be assessed.

Methodology

The doctrine publications and other associated documents were grouped by C-IED Pillar or enabling capability and each group of documents reviewed by an SME. Some of the documents reviewed are not doctrine in the strict sense of the term, but have been analysed as they are assessed to make a useful contribution to understanding the differing approaches between nations and/or international organisations. Furthermore, a number of draft doctrine documents have been analysed when the team did not have the ratified doctrine available for analysis. Where a Study Draft (SD) or Ratification Draft (RD) has been analysed, this is identified and the reader should be aware that there may be some inconsistencies between the material analysed and that which is eventually published as doctrine. The same methodology was applied in all cases to identify the appropriate metadata and to analyse the document.

The metadata provided covers:

- Document Title
- Reference
- Originator

- Related STANAG (where applicable)
- Date
- A brief summary of the document.

The summary of documents identified and reviewed, including the metadata, is provided as an Excel® workbook. A summary sheet shows all documents identified by C-IED Pillar/Enabler and by Organisation/Nation. The workbook contains individual summary sheets for overarching C-IED doctrine, each C-IED Pillar and for Enablers. A separate sheet is included for Technical Exploitation. Finally, some general documents are noted, but were not reviewed. These are the glossaries of terms and definitions used in NATO doctrine, the UN sponsored International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) and International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

The review methodology was to read the document in detail; identify its target audience and purpose; and to provide a general overview of the publication. The document was then considered against the baseline of NATO Joint Doctrine for C-IED, AJP-3.15(B), identifying common approaches and methodologies and where there were areas of difference or friction. Where such areas of difference or friction were identified, they have been described as "Observation – Analysis – Recommendation." The individual document reviews are included, by pillar/enabler at Annexes A to G at the end of this report.

Doctrine Analysis

Most of the doctrine analysed is focused at the Operational level, reaching up to the Strategic and down to the Tactical levels where appropriate. The UN and ICRC documents and some of the national doctrine are Tactical level publications, but have been analysed to see how the higher levels of doctrine are being applied at the Tactical, or user, level.

The baseline document used for comparison during the analysis was AJP-3.15(B) – *Allied Joint Doctrine for Countering Improvised Explosive Devices*, and about half of the documents analysed were NATO doctrine and supporting publications. Within the NATO doctrine there is a good degree of consistency, but it is noted that some of the publications are Intelligence or EOD sponsored doctrine and there are some variations compared to the C-IED doctrine. These variations do not cause significant concern, but the reader should be aware of them. The limited amount of national doctrine available for analysis was from NATO nations (Canada, France and the USA) and there is a general consistency with the NATO doctrine. There are some points of friction that are discussed below, with more detail provided in the individual document analyses included in the Annexes. The EU concept for C-IED is generally in accord with NATO concepts and doctrine, whilst the limited amount of information analysed from the UN and the ICRC falls in line with NATO thinking regarding the need for Understanding & Intelligence, DTD and PTF (although these organisations do not use this terminology), but, as would be expected of these non-aggressive organisations, an equivalent to the NATO ATN pillar is not addressed.

C-IED Doctrine

The original version of AJP-3.15 was written to fill a gap in NATO doctrine and to help commanders and units unfamiliar with C-IED operations to prepare, plan, co-ordinate and undertake the necessary activities to counter this new style of operation. The focus of the original doctrine was on DTD, but later revisions, AJP-3.15(A) and AJP-3.15(B) have taken

the lessons learned during ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) operations and shifted the emphasis to ATN, which is now the NATO Main Effort for C-IED. NATO thinking on C-IED continues to evolve and reflections following the completion of combat operations in Afghanistan may lead to the need for a further revision of AJP-3.15(B) to ensure its relevance for future operations. One aspect of this in particular is the need to consider the broadening of ATN activities to counter the wider adversary networks that may threaten NATO nations and their interests, using other methods than IEDs. Many of the familiar ATN style activities have potential for wider utility.

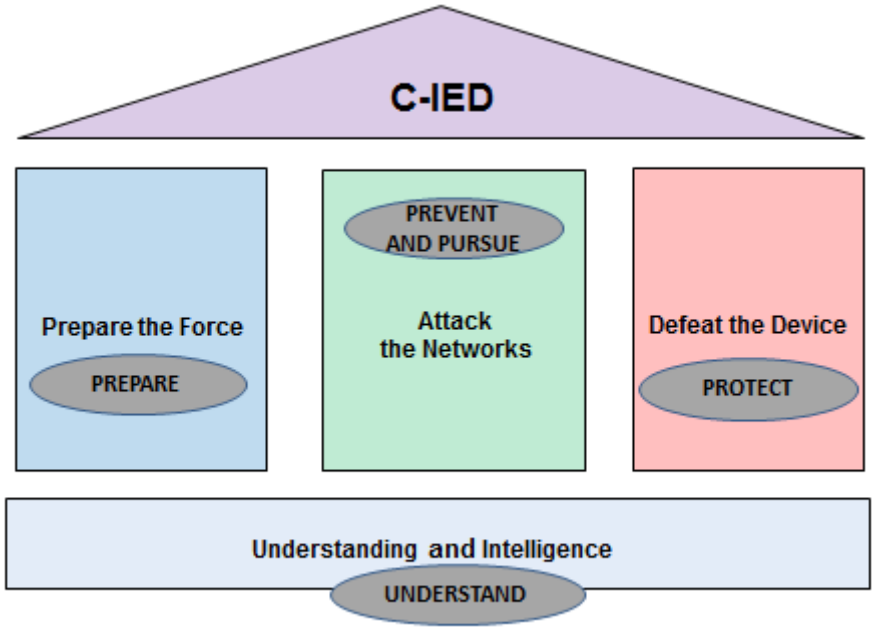

Figure 1 – The NATO Approach to C-IED

The Commanders' and Staff Handbook for C-IED draws the doctrine provided in AJP-3.15(B) into a useful user manual, which overlays the Pillars of the NATO approach to C-IED and the Areas of Activity in the C-IED concept described in AJP-3.15(B) (see Figure 1 above) onto the traditional staff functions of a military HQ. The tasks suggested are neither mandatory, nor exhaustive, but provide commander and staff with a template which they can modify to meet the needs of the operation. The EU concept for C-IED is in line with NATO doctrine, although it uses some of the ideas used in the early edition of AJP-3.15 and could usefully be updated to reflect current NATO thinking. Since most EU nations are also members of NATO, it is sensible for their respective doctrine to be closely aligned. This would be particularly important should a future operation transition from NATO-led to EU-led, or vice versa. The EU concept is not as detailed as the NATO doctrine, but it does highlight the contributions of Air and Maritime capability, as well as Land and Special Forces, and the value of Technical Exploitation and Information Operations.

The US Joint C-IED doctrine (JP 3-15.1) is consistent in most respects with NATO doctrine and places considerable emphasis on the need for a Whole of Government approach to tackling the C-IED fight. The national capabilities of the US are addressed and this does provide some elements that are not addressed in NATO doctrine, such as the grouping of all

C-IED assets into a Joint C-IED Task Force. This is an aspect that NATO may wish to consider in future developments of NATO C-IED doctrine.

Attack the Network (ATN)

The Commanders' and Staff Capstone Handbook for ATN takes forward the description of ATN from AJP-3.15(B) in considerably greater detail. It shows the necessity for a comprehensive approach and how transnational and regional threat networks do not always match the operating boundaries of the NATO Joint Operational Area (JOA). Whilst ATN is generally considered to apply with the JOA, there is a necessity to link with national and international intelligence and law enforcement agencies, amongst others, to counter broader threats, including the financing of terrorism, the use of cyberspace by adversary networks etc. Although Countering Threat Networks (CTN) is not approved NATO doctrine, the future development of thinking within NATO should address these wider needs, utilising some of the capabilities already developed for ATN in C-IED. Consideration of a comprehensive approach must address legal, judicial and ethical considerations and be aware that the military contribution may not necessarily be to the forefront.

US C-IED doctrine addresses ATN and much of the detail of analytical techniques for ATN described in the NATO ATN Handbook are drawn from US methodologies. The US Joint IED Defeat Organisation (JIEDDO) ATN Handbook provides a useful reference document that attempts to standardise terminology to aid understanding and sharing of information between agencies and indeed nations. NATO readers should be aware that there is a slight difference in taxonomy between the US lexicon and the ATN terminology used by NATO, but this is not a significant issue. The JIEDDO ATN Field Guide (Afghanistan) is a tactical level guide and as such it uses more simplified language than some of the higher level doctrine. The particular strength of this guide is that it highlights some of the cultural issues that are essential to the ground level understanding of the forces undertaking ATN operations. Consideration may be given to producing a NATO version of this document for future operations. Should this be done, it is important that the specific cultural issues for future operational locations be addressed, perhaps as separate annexes.

Defeat the Device (DTD)

The NATO doctrine analysed for DTD comes under the auspices of the EOD community, rather than C-IED. This shows one of the complexities of C-IED, in that it draws on a wide cross-section of military activities. DTD is not only about the removal of the explosive hazard, but also covers, *inter alia,* mitigation of the effects, force protection and use of electronic countermeasures (ECM). However, most of the doctrine analysed concerns the EOD aspects of DTD. The two overarching documents analysed were AEODP-3(B) Vol. I – A Guide for Staff Officers and Vol. II – A Guide for Operators. These documents provide guidance on the planning, conduct and execution of IED Disposal (IEDD) Operations and are generally consistent with the DTD methodology described in AJP-3.15(B). IEDD is a subset of EOD as well as being an essential component of C-IED and there is discussion of the decision making process that must be undertaken in determining the appropriate disposal method in order, where possible, to support technical exploitation, which contributes not only to the DTD pillar, but also to ATN, PTF and, critically, developing Understanding & Intelligence. It was noted that there are some minor differences in terminology and definitions between AEODP-3(B) and approved NATO terminology in AAP-6, which should

be resolved to avoid confusion. AEODP-10 describes the minimum proficiency standards for EOD personnel. The document is consistent with AJP-3.15(B), but introduces the concept of different levels of qualification for EOD personnel. For the most part the descriptions of capability are adequate, but at the lower end of the scale it is left to nations to define the competence levels for Explosive Ordnance Clearance (EOC) operators. These personnel are not fully trained and competent in all aspects of EOD, but have specific capabilities for identification of EO and destruction in situ of authorised items. A potential issue arises that combat personnel will expect an EOD operator to be able to cover the full range of tasks, but EOC operators are only competent in a limited scope. The differences in competence level between EOC operators from different nations may cause further confusion and it is felt that more consideration should be given in the doctrine to clarification of this role and the level of competence required.

The French and US documents analysed are consistent with both AJP-3.15(B) and AEODP-3(B). There are some differences in terminology in the French document and the issue of different capabilities for EOD/EOC operators discussed above have the potential to cause some confusion. Where NATO nations use doctrine that differs from approved NATO doctrine, it would be beneficial to include footnotes to draw attention to the anomalies, in order to minimise friction during multinational operations.

The role of Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) in DTD is an issue of friction between NATO and US doctrine. In AJP-3.15(B) ECM is listed under the "Neutralise" and "Protect" frameworks, whilst the US FM 3-24.210 – *Explosive Hazard Operations* lists it only under "Protect." Although the NATO listing is technically correct, using the term "neutralisation" may give non-specialists a false impression that an IED is disabled, when there is no confirmation that this is in fact the case. It is recommended that in any future revision of AJP-3.15(B) the categorisation of ECM be clarified to avoid potential confusion amongst users.

The UN Mines Action Service *Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War Safety Handbook* is a tactical level, general awareness guide and not specifically for EOD personnel. It is consistent with DTD aspects of NATO doctrine, but there is potential confusion with terminology between "Booby Traps" and "Victim Operated IEDs" (VOIED).

Prepare the Force (PTF)

ACIEDP-01 – *NATO C-IED Training Requirements* is derived from AJP-3.15(B) and is entirely consistent with it, using the five areas of activity (Understand, Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare) to identify individual and collective training requirements. It is generally pitched at the Tactical level, but some of the training requirements and tasks reach up to the operational level.

The two other documents analysed under this section, the *UN Infantry Battalion Manual Vol II* (UNIBAM) and the Red Cross *Mine* Risk *Education (Nepal)* handbook are tactical level documents, the purposes of which are not specifically C-IED. Whilst both are consistent with AJP-3.15(B) to an extent, they only cover PTF aspects as far as DTD and to an extent Understanding & Intelligence. There is no discussion of ATN methodologies, due to the roles of the originator organisations.

C-IED in the Maritime Environment (CME)

C-IED in the Maritime Environment (CME) is generally accepted as NATO terminology, although not yet enshrined in doctrine. Within NATO there is no recognised lead for CME and as a result understanding and terminology may be variously interpreted and applied by nations, resulting in an understanding of the core fundamentals of C-IED being either lost or misinterpreted. Within NATO there is not considered to be a requirement to create additional CME doctrine, but there is a need to comprehensively review maritime and all C-IED related doctrine to ensure that CME issues are adequately addressed. Of the three pillars comprising NATO C-IED activities and approach, ATN poses the greatest challenge for CME in interpreting the current guidance given. Maritime conventions and environmental considerations do not completely permit compliance, as recommended by the underpinning C-IED doctrine, to the accepted approach across all the levels of involvement, and although tactical applications are entirely viable, beyond this there is, as yet, no quantified approach or methodology. In due course, consideration may be given to developing an equivalent of the *Commanders' and Staff Handbook for C-IED* specifically for the maritime environment.

Changes to three maritime doctrine publications are currently under consideration to include C-IED. ATP-01 - *Allied Maritime Tactical Instructions and Procedures, Ed (G). Version (1)*, SD2 (October 2013) lends itself to amendment in respect of implementation of the C-IED approach but may, when fully considered, provide argument for a stand-alone guidance document capturing maritime specific elements of C-IED doctrine. A proposal was made to amend certain chapters in Vol. 1 and to include a C-IED chapter, but it is assessed that this is unlikely to succeed. However, a new publication dealing with a variety of threats (C-Piracy, CBRN, C-IED etc.) may be an alternative. A change proposal to ATP-71 - *Allied Maritime Interdiction Operations*, RD (December 2011) is in the process of submission. This change proposal is to be discussed at MAROPS 2015 and will provide a test in considering the implications of CME and possibly dictate the future effort in respect of identifying the requirement. A change proposal to ATP-74(A) *Allied Maritime Force Protection, Ed (A), Version (1)* (January 2014) has been submitted for ratification. From a Force Protection (FP) perspective, ATP-74 has been extensively amended in draft by the custodian (Portugal) to include a greater scope of operations and, if read in whole, the threat from IEDs as weapons, is clearly stated and provides commanders and FP coordinators with a clear understanding of the possible employment of IEDs against their ships and other maritime assets. Terminology and IED related phrases used in this draft are unique and do not follow convention. This has been raised as part of the recent ACT review on the change submission and should be rectified before ratification.

Military Search

Military Search is an important enabling capability for C-IED. Study Draft 4 (SD4) of ATP-3.12.x.x – *Allied Tactical Doctrine for Military Search* provides useful information for planners across the Strategic to Tactical levels. The ATP is not a C-IED specific document, but it does describe the same methodologies as the section on Military Search in AJP-3.15(B). ATP-3.12.x.x SD4 provides a good description of the value of Military Search and how its inclusion in the planning process can help with collection of valuable intelligence, which in turn may support ATN activities. This should be included in AJP-3.15(B) when it is next updated. Since NATO Military Search doctrine is in its infancy there is some terminology which is not included in AAP-6. Unfortunately the abbreviation MST is used for two different

purposes between AJP-3.15(B) (Mission Specific Training) and ATP-2.12.x.x (Military Search Team). These contradictory definitions need to be addressed as the doctrine is developed.

The UNIBAM Vol. II provides a general description of search, which has the same basis as the NATO Military Search description in AJP-3.15(B). The UNIBAM Vol. II does not include offensive search operations, as this may not be considered compatible with the UN role. The French and US documents are also based on the same principles and objectives as NATO doctrine. Since Military Search is a relatively new concept for most NATO nations, there is a good opportunity for the NATO doctrine to become the standard against which nations develop their future national doctrine.

Military Working Dogs (MWD)

Although Military Working Dogs (MWD) have been employed by individual NATO nations for a considerable time, there has been no common NATO doctrine or policy regarding the use of this capability. AJP 3.15(B) mentions MWD in the section on Enablers under Military Search and a NATO Study Draft (20140617 Study Draft 1 AMWDP-2 MWD) provides a basis for the use of MWD in C-IED. IMAS 09.40 provides a guide to the use of Mine Detection Dogs (MDD) for humanitarian demining activities with other references (e.g. US FM 3-34.210 Explosives Hazard Operations) using the same terms for military use. The use of MWD beyond just explosive detection is outlined in Study Draft 1 AMWDP-2 MWD, attempting to illustrate the applicability of this capability to ATN and PTF as well as DTD. However, direct comparisons of doctrine cannot be made at this stage as production of such is relatively immature.

Route Clearance (RC)

The NATO Route Clearance (RC) Project running until June 2015 will inform future NATO RC Doctrine. In the meantime ATP-3.12.1.x – *Route Clearance* SD3 has been used for comparative analysis. There is commonality between the principles and outputs described in both AJP-3.15(B) and ATP-3.12.1.x SD3, although the latter is not C-IED specific. The levels of RC outlined in ATP-3.12.1.x SD3 give a better idea of the capability and limitations of RC than the activities described in AJP-3.15(B) and the ATP also describes Dismounted and Mounted methods of RC, which are not covered in AJP-3.15(B). Once the RC doctrine has been ratified, it is suggested that AJP-3.15(B) be amended to cover these aspects, as well as any further issues that might arise during the continuing development of RC Doctrine.

The Canadian and US publications covering RC are focused at the tactical level and are engineer publications emphasising RC as a mobility support function, that is not just applicable to C-IED, but to the spectrum of operations where there may be an explosive hazard. Although based on the same principles as those described for the RC capability in AJP-3.15(B), there are differences in the national capabilities, in particular the US doctrine provides descriptions of different RC packages to those included in AJP-3.15(B). It is recommended that the Exemplar RC Package in AJP-3.15(B) remains the basis of NATO RC thinking, although additional examples of how other nations organise their RC capability may be of value. An aspect of US doctrine that NATO may wish to develop is that of "Offensive RC," described in US doctrine as "Explosive Hazard Hunting," which may be developed to support ATN as well as DTD activities.

Technical Exploitation

Within NATO doctrine Technical Exploitation is seen as an intelligence function and therefore the overarching doctrine governing the subject comes under the Intelligence series of publications. There is one exception to this which is STANAG 2298 *Weapons Intelligence Teams (WIT) Training Standards* which is a C-IED doctrine publication. The tier 2 doctrine governing exploitation of captured material and personnel is AJP-2.5(A) – *Captured Persons, Material and Documents*, but this document was written in the context of conventional operations and does not adequately address the asymmetric style of warfare encountered in recent conflicts. It provides lots of tactical level detail, but only superficial coverage for the exploitation of captured weapons, ammunition and explosives. AJP-2.5(B) – *Intelligence Exploitation of Information from Material and Captured Persons* is due to supersede AJP-2.5(A) and has been analysed in the form of Study Draft 2 (SD2). This document is more focused at the Operational level, although it does include some tactical detail, and has been updated to reflect recent operational experience. As such it covers Technical Exploitation in much greater detail. AJP-2.5(B) provides guidelines covering the planning, structure and conduct for all aspects of intelligence exploitation operations, whilst the detail for Technical Exploitation is contained in the Ratification Draft (RD) of the subordinate document AIntP-10 – *Technical Exploitation in Support of Military Operations*. These documents describe the three levels of exploitation, which accord with the descriptions in AJP-3.15(B), but the exploitation process goes beyond the confines of C-IED. AJP-2.5(B) SD2 and AIntP-10 RD address the principle of modularity and scalability of Technical Exploitation capabilities, which is beneficial when considering the potential expansion of the ATN concept to cover wider CTN activities. AJP-2.5(B) SD2 and AIntP-10 RD describe the levels of exploitation by Tactical/Operational/Strategic terminology, as well as the Field/Theatre/Out-of-Theatre terminology used in AJP-3.15(B). The Theatre/Out-of-Theatre terminology is a little misleading as this appears to indicate that the levels of exploitation are bounded geographically. Deployable technology and the timeliness of information provision to commanders blurs the boundaries between exploitation levels and capabilities previously seen only at Level 3 are now often available at Level 2. It is suggested that in any future re-write of AJP-3.15(B) that the section on Technical Exploitation is rewritten and aligned with AIntP-10, once ratified. AIntP-10 RD also includes Principles of Exploitation, which could usefully be included in any update of AJP-3.15(B).

The WIT provides the Level 1 Technical Exploitation capability for C-IED operations and is included in AJP-2.5(B) SD2 and AIntP-10 RD. STANAG 2298 is subordinate to AJP-3.15(B), but when updated it must be kept aligned with AIntP-10 as well. It is important that the WIT Tasks, Equipment and Training Qualifications suggested in AIntP-10 and those in the WIT Training STANAG are complementary and not contradictory.

The US JIEDDO *Weapons Technical Intelligence (WTI) Lexicon 4th Edition* provides common terminology and definitions that will help standardise reporting, data management and education, aiding multinational co-operation. Although a US document, the terminology is aligned with NATO terminology and was developed with the co-operation of NATO Allied Command Transformation.

Conclusions and Recommendations

For the most part the doctrine analysed has shown good consistency with AJP-3.15(B). There are some aspects in which capabilities that support C-IED, but reside in other

capability areas, have developed in slightly different directions. This is not necessarily a major problem, but C-IED doctrine should be kept under constant review and when updates are made, they should include developments in other areas. This is relevant to enablers such as Military Search, Route Clearance and Technical Exploitation, where developing methodologies could be used to enhance C-IED doctrine. At the same time, it is important that these enablers are cognisant of the needs of C-IED when developing their specific concepts and doctrine publications.

The doctrine of international organisations is developed to meet their own specific requirements. There is considerable commonality between UN and ICRC "doctrine" and that of NATO, to a point, but clearly these organisations do not have the same need as NATO for offensive doctrine. That said, the threat from extremist terrorist groups to international organisations may in future mean that some of the activities developed for ATN may be applicable to the UN and other agencies, albeit perhaps in more of a Law Enforcement than a Military capacity.

The national doctrine examined was generally found to be in accordance with the principles of NATO doctrine, but there are nuances and differences due to specific national requirements and the capabilities and technologies that some nations have access to which others do not. It is important that nations are not constrained by NATO doctrine, but where there are differences with NATO doctrine they should be highlighted and methods to resolve the differences developed when operating in a multinational context.

Annexes:

A. C-IED Documents Analysis
B. Attack the Network Documents Analysis
C. Defeat the Device Documents Analysis
D. Prepare the Force Documents Analysis
E. Military Search Documents Analysis
F. Route Clearance Documents Analysis
G. Technical Exploitation Documents Analysis

Enclosure:

1. C-IED Doctrine Summary and Metadata

Abbreviations

AEODP	Allied Explosive Ordnance Disposal Publication
AIntP	Allied Intelligence Publication
AJP	Allied Joint Publication
AMWDP	Allied Military Working Dogs Publication
ATN	Attack the Network(s)
ATP	Allied Tactical Publication
C-IED	Counter(ing)-Improvised Explosive Devices
CME	C-IED in the Maritime Environment
COE	Centre of Excellence
CTN	Counter(ing) Threat Networks
DTD	Defeat the Device
ECM	Electronic Countermeasures
EO	Explosive Ordnance
EOC	Explosive Ordnance Clearance
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOR	Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance
EU	European Union
FM	Field Manual
FP	Force Protection
IATG	International Ammunition Technical Guidelines
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross/Red Crescent
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IEDD	Improvised Explosive Device Disposal
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
JIEDDO	Joint IED Defeat Organisation
JOA	Joint Operational Area
JP	Joint Publication
MDD	Mine Detection Dog
MST	Military Search Team ***OR*** Mission Specific Training
MWD	Military Working Dog
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
PTF	Prepare the Force
RC	Route Clearance
RD	Ratification Draft
SD	Study Draft
SME	Subject Matter Expert
STANAG	NATO Standardisation Agreement
UN	United Nations
UNIBAM	United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
US/USA	United States/United States of America
VOIED	Victim Operated Improvised Explosive Device
WIT	Weapons Intelligence Team
WTI	Weapons Technical Intelligence

C-IED Documents Analysis

Allied Joint Doctrine for C-IED (AJP-3.15(B))
Commanders' & Staff Handbook for C-IED
Concept for C-IED in EU-Led Military Operations
C-IED Operations (JP 3-15.1)

Title	**Allied Joint Doctrine for Countering Improvised Explosive Devices**
Reference	AJP-3.15(B)
Originator	NATO
STANAG	2295
Date	May 2012
Target Audience	*Operational Commanders and Staff. The document does, however, address C-IED activity from the Military Strategic down to the Tactical level.*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of AJP-3.15 (B) is to provide Allied joint operations with a useful framework and guidance for the approach known as C-IED. It addresses the roles, links and responsibilities from the tactical, operational and strategic commands and the political guidance and oversight inherent in this process. It introduces the concept for C-IED: Defeat the Device, Prepare the Force and Attack the Networks, underpinned by Understanding and Intelligence. AJP-3.15(B) is the principal publication for NATO C-IED Doctrine at the operational level.*
Overall Impressions	*AJP-3.15(B) is the overarching doctrine for the NATO approach to C-IED and is subordinate to AJP-3 Allied Joint Doctrine for the Conduct of Operations and should be read in conjunction with AJP-3.4.4 Allied Joint Doctrine for Counterinsurgency. Although focused at the Operational level, it addresses the roles, links and responsibilities from tactical up to strategic level, plus the political oversight and guidance necessary to make the approach effective. AJP- 3.15(B) is an updated version of the document and in addition has been declassified to make it accessible to all partners as well as NATO nations.* *The doctrine introduces the IED system as a threat and provides an overview of the C-IED approach, breaking it down into "Ends, Ways and Means". The approach is then detailed in the three pillars of NATO C-IED: Attack the Networks (ATN), Defeat the Device (DTD) and Prepare the Force (PTF) as well as the underpinning Understanding and Intelligence. An appendix to Chapter 1 provides a concept of operations for NATO C-IED, showing how five overlapping Areas of Activity - Understand, Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare - can be integrated into a coherent C-IED approach.* *The document contains a huge volume of information as guidance for the operational commander, but is easy to read and follows a*

	good logical structure.
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*AJP-3.15 (B) is the baseline document against which other have been analysed.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	*AJP-3.15 (B) is the baseline document against which other have been analysed.* *Note: Although covered by STANAG 2295, there are some Specific Reservations recorded by the USA at the start of the document.*
Summary/Conclusion	*AJP-3.15 (B) is a useful reference document for C-IED Operations and provides good detail. In some aspects it is a little dated and could usefully be considered for updating in light of Lessons Identified during the ISAF mission in Afghanistan.*

Title	**Commanders' and Staff Handbook for Countering Improvised Explosive Devices**
Reference	5000 TSX 0170/TT-7579/Ser: NU0462
Originator	NATO (ACT C-IED IPT)
STANAG	
Date	15 July 2011
Target Audience	*Operational and Tactical level Commanders and Staff. The Handbook does up to the Strategic level where appropriate.*
Aim/Purpose	*This Handbook is designed to assist commanders and their staff in understanding, planning and conducting C-IED processes in an operational environment. It recommends the organisation, processes and capabilities to facilitate the planning, integration and execution of C-IED activities in all operational staff functions.*
Overall Impressions	*The Commanders' and Staff Handbook is a planning guide for use in military HQs in operational theatres with a C-IED threat. In doctrinal terms it is subordinate to AJP-3.15 (B) and STANAG 2294 - C-IED Training Standards, but it is intended to be complementary to them in that it draws out the specific requirements expected of commanders and their staff.* *It starts by describing the C-IED approach and the Areas of Activity detailed in AJP-3.15 (B), before addressing the C-IED tasks and responsibilities of commanders and their staffs. C-IED staff activities are described in detail, showing how the traditional staff functions in military HQs are all required to contribute to the C-IED effort. The Handbook includes Annexes covering the C-IED Specified Tasks, C-IED Inputs and C-IED Structures and Responsibilities within the HQ. Further Annexes cover C-IED terminology and a list of Reference material.* *The C-IED Specified Tasks Annex is presented in tabular form, suggesting possible specified tasks by staff function, the purpose of the task and which pillars of the C-IED approach the task will contribute to achieving. The list of tasks is not exhaustive, nor mandatory, but gives commanders and staff material to consider and build upon. This is particularly important for HQs and staff members that are not familiar with C-IED operations. The C-IED Inputs Annex provides some examples of the inputs that might be expected and how these can be developed into specified tasks for the staff. The Annex covering structures and responsibilities describes how the existing staff branches might contribute to the overall C-IED effort. This is important as it demonstrates that C-IED is part of everybody's role, not just for specialists. Although the structures and responsibilities are recommended and not mandatory, they have been proven on NATO level trials and successfully used on operations in Afghanistan.*
Common Approaches	*This Handbook is derived from AJP-3.15 (B) and uses all of the*

& Methodologies	*NATO approaches, concepts, methodologies and terminology as described in the AJP.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	*There are no areas of difference or friction between this Handbook and AJP- 3.15 (B). It should be noted that the Handbook is intended as a "living" document and must be updated to reflect any update to AJP-3.15 (B) and/or C-IED Training Requirements.*
Summary/Conclusion	*This is a good reference document for commanders and staff, tested on operations with ISAF. It should be updated in line with any revision of AJP-3.15 (B) and other related doctrine.*

ANNEX A
C-IED DOCTRINE REVIEW

Title	**Concept for Countering Improvised Explosive Devices in EU-Led Military Operations**
Reference	EEAS 01602/12
Originator	EUMS
STANAG	
Date	17 September 2012
Target Audience	*Focus is at Theatre (Operational) level, but includes reach-back to out-of-theatre assets (Strategic level).*
Aim/Purpose	*This concept is intended to provide a foundation to develop C-IED capabilities to defeat the IED System in theatres of operation where EU-led military forces are engaged.*
Overall Impressions	*Although NATO doctrine is not directly referenced, much of the terminology and definitions used are common. The concept uses the interrelated activities of Attack the Network, Defeat the Device and Prepare the Force and the supporting requirement for knowledge, information and intelligence.* *The Concept describes the IED System, including Human and Material components, and the process by which an adversary may plan and execute an IED attack. It then outlines the EU response, the Counter-IED System, noting the contributions of the Land, Air, Maritime and Special Operations components and specifically mentioning some of the essential enablers, such as a Technical Exploitation capability, Military Search and Electronic Countermeasures.* *The section of "Defeating the IED System" looks at the elements of threat networks, how to identify them and how to take effective action to disrupt and neutralise the networks. An important part of this is Technical Exploitation, which is described in similar terms to those used by NATO. The importance of Information Operations as part of a holistic C-IED approach is emphasised and the concept provides some guidance to EU nations on developing C-IED capability across all Lines of Development, using the DOTMLPFI breakdown.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*Most of the EU concept is aligned with NATO doctrine, including the three pillars of ATN, DTD and PTF with underpinning understanding and Intelligence. The enablers mentioned in the EU concept reflect most of the key enablers in NATO C-IED doctrine.*

Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *In the section covering DTD, the EU Concept uses six "Key Operational Areas" rather than the four "Areas of Activity" used by NATO.* ***Analysis:*** *This is about the only aspect where there is a divergence from NATO doctrine, albeit not a major concern. The original AJP-3.15 included the Key Operational Areas of Predict, Prevent, Detect, Neutralise, Mitigate and Exploit, which are used in the EU Concept. In the revision of AJP-3.15(A) and (B) these six KOAs are distilled into four Areas of Activity- Prevent, Protect, Prepare and Pursue. This just reflects a slight change of emphasis by NATO. In the NATO doctrine these KOAs/AOAs are not limited to the DTD pillar, but cover the spectrum of the C-IED concept of operations.* ***Recommendation:*** *Readers should be aware of this small difference between the NATO and EU concepts and adapt according to which organisation is leading the operation.*
Summary/Conclusion	*The EU Concept for C-IED is closely aligned with NATO doctrine, which will be of value should a NATO operation transition to an EU-led operation (or vice versa) at some future time. It does not include the same detail as the NATO doctrine publications, but it is assessed to provide the higher level guidance required for planning purposes.*

ANNEX A
C-IED DOCTRINE REVIEW

Title	**Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations**
Reference	JP 3-15.1
Originator	USA (DOD)
STANAG	
Date	9 January 2012
Target Audience	*US Joint Staffs, Combatant Commands and their subordinates, Joint Task Forces and their subordinates and the Services. This is US Joint Doctrine that applies at all levels from Strategic to Tactical.*
Aim/Purpose	*JP 3-15.1 provides the doctrinal basis for the planning and conduct of joint C-IED operations. Within it is military guidance for the exercise of authority by combatant commanders and other joint force commanders and it prescribes the joint doctrine for operations, education and training. The doctrine outlines responsibilities; provides command and control considerations; details the C-IED process and Attack the Network methodology; and introduces models for coordinating with C-IED supporting organisations.*
Overall Impressions	*US Joint Doctrine for C-IED Operations provides authoritative direction and guidance to US commanders and their subordinate commands and units on the conduct of joint C-IED operations and the associated planning, co-ordination and training required. The document introduces the IED threat and the notion that they are tactical weapons used by adversary networks to achieve tactical, operational and often strategic effect. It outlines the need for a whole of government approach to counter the IED threat and describes the three Lines of Operation - Attack the Network, Defeat the Device and Train the Force - required to respond to the IED threat.* *The doctrine goes into the detail of the functions usually found in threat networks that utilise IEDs, their characteristics and components. It then addresses the planning considerations for the conduct of effective operations against these networks and describes how a C-IED concept of operations may be developed, using the three basic lines of operation, but with additional lines to meet the requirements of specific operations, such as the need to develop multinational and Host Nation C-IED Capabilities. The importance of Attack the Network is emphasised to prevent the emplacement of IEDs and different methodologies that may be used to target networks, using both kinetic and non-kinetic means, are discussed.*

Common Approaches & Methodologies	*The basic construct of US joint doctrine for C-IED is very similar to the NATO doctrine. It uses the term "Line of Operation" rather than "pillar", but fundamentally the approach to C-IED is the same: Attack the Networks, Defeat the Device and Train the Force (cf Prepare the Force). The importance of* *Intelligence to aid understanding of the networks and underpin the other lines of effort is also emphasised.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *The US doctrine uses "Train the Force" rather than "Prepare the Force."* ***Analysis:*** *This is not a major issue, but NATO doctrine has been expanded to "Prepare" in order to cover wider capability considerations, including provision of specialist equipment and other assets. It should be borne in mind that early NATO C-IED doctrine also used the term "Train the Force".* ***Recommendation:*** *NATO forces operating with US forces should be aware of this slight difference in doctrinal terminology. It should not have any significant effect on operations.* ***Observation:*** *Being US national doctrine, JP 3.15 refers to certain US capabilities that may not be available to NATO/other nations.* ***Analysis:*** *The US doctrine is not only for NATO/multinational operations and therefore describes national capabilities, e.g. Terrorist Explosive Device Analysis Centre (TEDAC), National Ground Intelligence Centre (NGIC) and the Threat Finance Exploitation Unit. These assets may be offered to support NATO operations and may be available to friendly nations by bi-lateral agreement. Some other nations may have similar or equivalent national capabilities.* ***Recommendation:*** *Readers should be aware that these are US national capabilities and should adapt accordingly if these assets are not available.*
Summary/Conclusion	*This is a comprehensive and valuable national doctrine publication. It closely matches NATO doctrine in most respects, but there are some variations of which allied nations should be aware when operating in coalition with the US. The document is well-written and includes some useful diagrams to illustrate the text.*

Attack the Networks Documents Analysis

Commanders' & Staff Capstone Handbook for ATN
JIEDDO ATN Lexicon
JIEDDO ATN Field Guide (Afghanistan)

Title	**Commanders' and Staff Capstone Handbook for Attacking the Networks**
Reference	3400 TSX FCX 0010/TT-10533/Ser:NU0454
Originator	NATO (ACT C-IED IPT)
STANAG	
Date	28 May 2014
Target Audience	*Commanders and Staff at Operational Level (Theatre), but also covers Tactical level actions and the necessity for integration at the Strategic level.*
Aim/Purpose	*This Handbook is intended to assist in establishing the concepts of ATN at all levels in order to enhance NATO's capability to deliver its core purpose of ensuring the freedom and security of its members. It provides commanders and staff at the Tactical and Operational levels with a concise, easy to use reference document to assist in the understanding, planning and conduct of ATN operations. It provides guidance on "What needs to be done and why" rather than the "How." The Handbook clearly explains how many of the aspects of ATN in the Joint Operational Area are inextricably linked with Strategic level activities, which may be applicable to Countering Threat Networks (CTN), more widely applicable than just the C-IED environment.*
Overall Impressions	*This Handbook take the ATN Pillar described in AJP-3.15 (B) and develops it in considerable detail. It is particularly useful as a tool for commanders and their staff at theatre level, but cover the spectrum from Tactical up to Strategic level. Building on the Revised NATO C-IED Action Plan and Bi-Strategic Command C-IED Campaign Plan, the Handbook dissects the ATN Pillar, the NATO C-IED Main Effort, and considers the wider applicability of the techniques to countering other threat networks that threaten the Alliance.* *The ATN Handbook describes the Dynamic Operating Environment faced by NATO and the threat to stability posed by threat networks, with particular emphasis on those utilising IEDs. It provides an overview of ATN/CTN methodology in the operational planning process and then goes into detail of the analysis of threat networks, leading to identification of vulnerabilities and opportunities to engage and neutralise them, using both kinetic and non-kinetic means.* *In NATO doctrine ATN is generally considered to take place within the JOA. The concept of CTN has not yet been approved by NATO, but the need to address the threat from regional and transnational networks is explained and the necessary strategic activities that enable ATN activities within the JOA are described.*

Common Approaches & Methodologies	*The ATN Handbook is closely aligned with AJP-3.15(B), taking the ideas described in Chapter 2 - Understanding & Intelligence and Chapter 3 - Attack the Networks and developing them in much greater detail. The Handbook goes into much greater detail on the analytical techniques used to identify threat networks, detect their points of vulnerability and the targeting processes required to exploit those vulnerabilities, using both kinetic and non-kinetic means.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	*NATO thinking on C-IED has developed since the first edition AJP-3.15 was issued. ATN is now recognised as the Main Effort for NATO C-IED and the emphasis of some aspects in the ATN Handbook reflects this.* ***Observation:*** *ATN in AJP-3.15 (B) is focused on operational and tactical activities, whereas the ATN Handbook expands to examine the strategic level linkages in greater detail.* ***Analysis:*** *The ATN Handbook recognises that the regional and transnational nature of threat networks means that ATN operations in theatre must be supported by a Comprehensive approach, including other government departments, NGOs and international organisations (e.g. UN and ICRC) to isolate the in-theatre networks from wider international support.* ***Recommendation:*** *As NATO thinking on CTN develops it may be necessary to consider updating AJP-3.15 (B) to reflect the wider requirements of CTN.* ***Observation:*** *The ATN Handbook notes that many of the techniques and processes used in ATN are applicable to targeting threat networks that may not (but may) utilise IEDs, e.g. narcotics, piracy or organised criminal networks.* ***Analysis:*** *Some of the techniques that may be used on military operations may have restricted applicability outside the JOA due to legal or ethical considerations. This is not to say that they are illegal in theatre, but considerations such as personal privacy and the presumption of innocence may have an impact. Furthermore, outside the JOA military capabilities should be subordinate to the Judicial and Law Enforcement processes.* ***Recommendation:*** *Further development of ATN and CTN must be cognisant of the military role in supporting law enforcement and judicial processes.* ***Observation:*** *CTN requires a Comprehensive and Whole of Government approach to address issues such as Threat Finance, Cyber Security etc.* ***Analysis:*** *Military Forces are not necessarily the most appropriate agents to address some of the necessary task required for effective CTN and hence ATN within the JOA.* ***Recommendation:*** *As NATO thinking on CTN develops it may be necessary to consider updating AJP-3.15(B) to reflect the wider requirements of CTN.*

Summary/Conclusion	*This Handbook contains a huge amount of detail on ATN and CTN. Although CTN is not yet approved as a NATO concept, it is recognised that out of theatre activities are necessary enablers of in-theatre ATN operations. Further the C-IED ATN concept has value for the identification and targeting of threat networks other than those using IEDs and as such the CTN concept requires further consideration and development.*

Title	**JIEDDO Attack the Network Lexicon**
Reference	
Originator	USA (JIEDDO)
STANAG	
Date	May 2011
Target Audience	*Principally HQs, Units and Individuals operating at the Operational and Tactical levels. Some of the material, particularly the intelligence aspects needed to understand the operational environment and the threat networks reach up to the Strategic level. It is a US document prepared by the Department of Defense, in conjunction with the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security.*
Aim/Purpose	*The ATN Lexicon is intended to provide a common vocabulary amongst all agencies undertaking ATN activities against a variety of adversary networks. Adoption of the common lexicon is desirable to enable information exchange through standardised reporting and data management; common training and education; and supporting harmonisation and development of ATN policy and doctrine.*
Overall Impressions	*The ATN Lexicon breaks the subject down into six main areas: Understand the Mission; Understand the Operating Environment; Understand the Networks; Organise for the Fight; Engage the Networks; and Assess. Within each of these areas the topic is further broken down in a series of branch diagrams and a succinct definition is provided for each term.* *Although the document is a US product, most of the terminology is also used by NATO. Some of the agencies described are US national assets, including non-military organisations. As such, the document would require some adaptation to be used as a multinational reference. The lexicon was developed for US Forces in Afghanistan and some of the definitions specifically refer to Afghanistan as the host nation and/or the Afghan National Army. Generalising these definitions to fit any theatre of operations, including peace support missions, would enable the lexicon to have even greater utility.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*Although developed as a US product, the ATN Lexicon has many similarities with the ATN concept described in AJP-3.15 (B). Understanding the Networks and how to engage them are covered in both documents, along with the underpinning intelligence requirements.*

Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *The structural breakdown used in the ATN Lexicon is not exactly the same as used in NATO doctrine, both AJP-3.15(B) and the supporting ATN Handbook.* ***Analysis:*** *The US ATN Lexicon breaks the topic into six main areas, whereas NATO doctrine is broken into four. This is not critical as the NATO consideration of the Dynamic Operating Environment covers both "Understand the Mission" and "Understand the OE" in the US Lexicon and similarly the NATO "Engaging Adaptive Threat Networks" encompasses "Organise for the Fight," Engage the Networks" and "Assess."* ***Recommendation:*** *Should it be decided to "internationalise" the US lexicon, it may be desirable to restructure the breakdown to more closely reflect NATO doctrine. There is no reason why the US document in its current form should not be used as an information/reference document in its current form.* ***Observation:*** *Some of the agencies described in the ATN Lexicon are US national assets, including Department of Justice and Department of Homeland Security organisations.* ***Analysis:*** *Multi- or Bi-lateral agreements or an offer of the asset by the US to support a NATO operation means that often the assets will be available, but international readers should be aware that these assets are not always going to be available to NATO or individual nations. Conversely, other nations may have similar capabilities, which are not included in this lexicon.* ***Recommendation:*** *Should it be decided to "internationalise" the lexicon, a review of which assets should be included may be necessary. It may be appropriate to provide a general description of the capability, rather than name specific organisations/establishments.*
Summary/Conclusion	*This lexicon provides a good breakdown of ATN activities in a useful format. It includes good definitions of ATN activities. Although a US national document, it is a valuable reference for any nation undertaking ATN operations and will aid understanding through promotion of common terms and definitions.*

Title	**JIEDDO Attack the Networks Field Guide - Afghanistan**
Reference	
Originator	USA (JIEDDO)
STANAG	
Date	April 2011 (version 1)
Target Audience	*Tactical level. For Commanders of small units and for individual personnel engaged in ATN activities. This is a US document, specifically developed for operations in Afghanistan, but could easily be adapted for wider use.*
Aim/Purpose	*This Guide provides personnel operating at the tactical level with a collection of field-tested actions to enable mission success in a Counter-Insurgency environment with an IED threat. As well as describing action to attack adversary networks, it emphasises the need for tactical actions to build and enable friendly networks, indeed acknowledging that development of the friendly networks may at some phases of the operation become the Main Effort.*
Overall Impressions	*This is a useful tactical level guide which starts by describing the purpose of ATN and describes the activities that work toward attainment of the end state. It breaks these activities into three areas: Build Relationships; Gather Valuable Intelligence; and Neutralise the Adversary.* *Since the Guide is written for use at the tactical level it is written in a simple and understandable format. Much of the terminology used in higher level doctrinal publications is absent from this document, but the meaning is there in words that the combat infantryman will understand. Each of the three areas of activity includes a one page aide memoire of the principal tasks to be undertaken, which is expanded upon in the following pages with pithy, bullet-point statements of the "on the ground" actions that will achieve the desired end state.* *Although the structure of this document is different to higher level doctrine the overall objectives of ATN - understand the operating environment; understand the networks; and target the adversary network vulnerabilities (by kinetic and non-kinetic means) - are all present in this Guide.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*The need to understand the operating environment, including cultural norms, and use that understanding to support friendly networks, positively influence neutral networks and neutralise adversary networks is clear in this document, albeit using rather more straightforward language than some of the doctrine intended for higher level audiences. The clear underlying theme is that good Understanding & Intelligence is crucial to effective ATN at the tactical level, as it is also at the Operational and Strategic levels.*

Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *This Field Guide was specifically prepared for use by personnel conducting ATN operations in Afghanistan.* ***Analysis:*** *Higher level doctrine publications are not usually theatre specific. Indeed much of the content of this document is not theatre specific and by inclusion of more general references to "Host Nation" and its associate forces the document could easily be developed for more general use. A strength of this document is that it does address some specific Afghanistan cultural issues, so care should be taken to ensure that any broadening of scope would continue to highlight theatre specific cultural issues.* ***Recommendation:*** *Consideration be given to developing an "international "version of this Guide, so that it could be used by all NATO forces in a variety of operational theatres. Theatre specific cultural issues should be addressed, perhaps as an Annex.*
Summary/Conclusion	*This useful tactical guide was developed for operations in Afghanistan. Now that the combat mission there has finished, it would be useful to update the document and make it more generic. In doing so the valuable material on local culture and customs should not be lost, but should be included for each specific operation.*

Defeat the Device Documents Analysis

Interservice IEDD Operations on Multinational Deployments - A Guide for Staff Officers
Interservice IEDD Operations on Multinational Deployments - A Guide for Operators
Minimum Standards of Proficiency for Trained EOD Personnel
Landmines & ERW Safety Handbook
Concept about Treatment of Ammunition & Explosive Device Hazards
Explosive Hazard Operations (FM 3-34.210)

Title	**Interservice Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Operations on Multinational Deployments - A Guide for Staff Officers**
Reference	AEODP-3(B) Vol. I
Originator	NATO
STANAG	2370
Date	September 2010
Target Audience	*The AEODP-3(B) Vol. I is intended to provide guidance to staff officers involved in the planning and conduct of IEDD operations.*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of the AEODP-3(B) Vol. I is to highlight considerations and provide interservice guidance for the planning and conduct of Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (IEDD) on multi-national operations.*
Overall Impressions	*This publication is specifically intended for staff officers for the purpose of planning and the utilization of EOD forces in an IED threat environment. It supports the policy and guidance of AJP-3.15 (B). It provides a general description and understanding for tactical IEDD considerations.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*The AEODP-3 (B) Vol. I aligns with the AJP-3.15 (B) for the Defeat the Device pillar of Counter Improvised Explosive Device operations in that it provides understanding for planning and coordinating EOD assets in support of IEDD operations required to neutralize an IED threat. It provides basic understanding on how the decision for the final disposition of the IED, whether RSP or Destruction in Situ, may affect or limit efforts of other C-IED pillars such as the ability for exploitation for Attack the Network when deciding to dispose of an IED by Destruction in Situ. It addresses the environmental considerations required for planning the influences on adversary networks (example: understanding motives and tactics for emplacement).*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	*There are no major areas of difference or friction with AJP-3.15 (B) identified.*
Summary/Conclusion	*AEODP-3(B) Vol. I is a good source document to help staff officers understand the tactical considerations required to plan and coordinate EOD assets for IEDD operations.*

Title	**Interservice Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Operations on Multinational Deployments - A Guide for Operators**
Reference	AEODP-3(B) Vol. II
Originator	NATO
STANAG	2370
Date	September 2010
Target Audience	*The AEODP-3(B) Vol. II is intended as a tactical guide for the benefit of operators and their chain of command.*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of the AEODP-3(B) Vol. II is to highlight considerations and to provide guidance to EOD operators on the conduct and execution of IEDD operations. The guiding principles were formulated as the result of lessons learned by many nations in theatres of operations around the world and can be applied to any IED situation.*
Overall Impressions	*This publication is specifically intended for IEDD operators and supports the policy and guidance of AJP-3.15 (B). It is a tactical level publication with good capture of the basic safety and operating principles internationally applied by professional EOD/IEDD operators during a response to an IED. The provided guidance for IEDD begins with categorizing the priority (CAT A through CAT D) to determine mandatory actions. The emphasis on the operator's threat assessments and the tactical situation allows the IEDD operator to adjust a template of guide lines to the best course of action to meet the EOD principles and philosophies of preserving life, property, evidence, and return the area to normal status. The publication includes guidance on sequence of events, protective measures for the IEDD operator and surrounding personnel, and turning over the scene.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*The AEODP-3 (B) Vol. II aligns with the AJP-3.15 (B) for the Defeat the Device pillar of Counter Improvised Explosive Device operations. It supports protecting the force by neutralization through render safe and disposal procedures to eliminate the IED threat and allowing manoeuvre forces the Freedom to Operate. EOD forces, as an enabler, provide key elements to Attack the Network by the underpinning philosophy of Preservation and collection of forensic material without compromising personal safety, which provides forensics and expert analysis of function design, enemy tactics, and emplacement methods of the devices encountered. DTD is also a key element to Security and Stability operations supporting Host Nation to protect the local population.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	*There are no major areas of difference or friction with AJP-3.15 (B) identified. Minor administrative difference: for the definition of IED device, this document uses "incendiary materials" vs. "incendiary chemicals" as found in AAP-6.*
Summary/Conclusion	*AEODP-3 (B) Vol. II is a good source document to help understand the philosophies, principles, and guidance an IEDD operator considers and follows during a response to an IED.*

Title	**Minimum Standards of Proficiency for Trained Explosive Ordnance Disposal Personnel**
Reference	AEODP-10 Edn A, Ver 1
Originator	NATO
STANAG	
Date	April 2013
Target Audience	*EOD forces and commanders of participating nations assigned to NATO.*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of this publication is to establish minimum standards of proficiency for trained Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR) Operator, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) operators and specialist EOD Staff Officers and to provide guidance to commanders on EOD operators' capabilities.*
Overall Impressions	*The AEODP-10 Edn A, Ver 1 is a good support document for the AJP-3.15 (B) by providing a baseline for specialized EOD skills at the varying levels. It allows for nations to define their own understanding of each proficiency task as it generally describes a broad use of a given task.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*AEODP-10 Edn A, Ver 1 supports the C-IED methodology described in AJP-3.15 (B) for key tasks by specially trained operators and provides a general description of the expected proficiencies associated with the given titles for these operators. It uses consistent terms, such as neutralization, render safe procedures, explosive ordnance, and the like to help planners and staff better understand what the different levels of operators can provide in the C-IED mission. The main focus for the AEODP-10 Edn A, Ver 1 is on Defeat the Device. Each operator level, with the exception of Explosive Ordnance Clearance operator (EOC), identifies the threat category they can respond to and to neutralize by RSP or Destroy. It also describes support to other pillars these specialist should be able to provide, such as Attach the Network, through subject matter advice and analysis.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *The AEODP-10 provides a good baseline understanding for EOR, IEDD, CMD, BCMD, U/W EOD, and EOD staff officer, but does not address the category of EOC. For EOC, it fundamentally states that this category is too varied to define and left to each nation to submit its proficiency definition.* ***Analysis:*** *It is very costly and time consuming for a nation to have a fully capable EOD team which is trained and equipped to respond and neutralize all the EO threats (conventional, non-conventional, improvised). The training cycle to bring a new recruit up to a safe operational level is slow and demanding. Finding personnel with the needed qualities and characteristics, intelligence, physical conditioning and mechanical coordination, limits the "production" of EOD capable forces due to costs, selection, and attrition. Over the decades, the demand for these skills on the battlefield has led to the*

	varying levels of response seen today by the Alliance. This category is, by the AEODP-10, the Explosive Ordnance Clearance (EOC) operator. These operators (excluding nations that only allow fully trained CMD or IEDD operators to provide this capability) have quality, but limited training for specific tasks only. This has been a positive initiative to provide a force multiplier to the explosive threat reduction efforts, but has some secondary effects. This is the most ambiguous category to the average war fighter and serves to cause confusion about the EOD community as a whole. To the average war fighter EOC is EOD; all equal and should be there to provide the service called for. This can potentially place EOC personnel in situations beyond their skills and with undesired results. The AJP-3.15(B) does state in several areas that EOD team make-ups and training can vary, but lacks to provide understanding or reference of what the differences. Further to complicate the matters, many units possess the capabilities in more than one mission area (example: most US Navy EOD teams provide all the proficiencies listed in the AEODP-10, whereas US Army EOCA engineers can cover neutralization for both UXO and IEDD, but only specific to their guide and only for Destroy. They have no RSP capabilities). ***Recommendation:*** *Provide nationally excepted definitions for levels of response for an EOD team for which explosive threats (i.e. UXO, CB munitions, IEDs, …) they are capable of neutralizing and by what EOD procedure (RSP, Destroy, Remove). This would support standardization and understanding from the lowest level up and help synchronize the C-IED lines of operation.*
Summary/Conclusion	*To the average war fighter, the terms and actions of the varying EO operators all seem the same. It is important to define the different levels of response provided in order to safely and efficiently task EOD assets and resources to achieve the desired effects in support of the overall C-IED mission.*

Title	**Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War Safety Handbook Reference**
Originator	UNMAS
STANAG	
Date	2005 (2nd Edition)
Target Audience	*Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) safety handbook is intended for Humanitarian and United Nation workers in a country that experienced armed conflict…*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of the Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Safety Handbook is to raise awareness and provide basic safety information concerning the threat of landmines and other ERW to organizations and individuals working in war-torn areas.*
Overall Impressions	*The majority of the Landmines and ERW safety handbook addresses landmines/ERW/UXO, with a small section on IED and booby traps. It is a good source for non-military personnel workers or the general public to gain basic awareness for these explosive threats and reasonable safety guidelines and practices for working in an area where the potential for mines, EWR, or UXO exists. Although it covers ground sign and human behavioural indicators for landmine/ERW/UXO threats, it does not go to the same level of detail for IEDs.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*Some of the lessons learned from deminers and humanitarian workers in war torn regions can and have been applied to C-IED, such as ground signs, vegetation and wildlife tell-tales, behavioural patterns of locals, the use of improvised danger markers, and awareness of high traffic areas used by military forces. Clearance efforts, either by UN deminers in the cases reference in this handbook, or by alliance forces for IEDs, are positive actions that physically remove the explosive threat and protect the force. Such activities reduce casualties and provide freedom of movement to Alliance forces, the host nation security forces and the wider population. It can lead to positive interaction with locals and, like demining activities, gain their valuable support and cooperation. By AJP 3.15(B), C-IED clearance activities would include IED, UXO, and landmines.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	*The definition of an IED differ in that this handbook is more a general description and only includes explosives verses the AJP 3.15(B) has a more technical, broader and inclusive capture of the modern nature of IEDs. In the Landmine and ERW handbook, IEDs are identified as separate threats from UXO and states that booby-trap devices that contain explosives are considered IEDs. The AJP 3.15 (B) does not addresses booby-traps, but it would be prudent to keep IEDs and booby traps in separate categories.*
Summary/Conclusion	*The Landmine and ERW safety handbook reaches its intended audience and provides good guide for the public, however is not a valuable resource for the CIED mission since many of the applicable guide lines are integrated into more detailed and elevated programs, such as operators search.*

Notes:	*The debate on whether a VOIED is a booby trap or not (or vice versa) may continue. To the EOD operator, how to categorize it may lie on understanding the tactical intent of the item, how it's fabricated, and most importantly how he/she will take actions to render it safe under the situational constraints, threat assessment, and tactical mission.*

Title	**Concept About the Treatment of Ammunition and Explosive Device Hazards**
Reference	CIA-3.18
Originator	FRA (Joint Concepts, Doctrine and Experimentation Centre)
STANAG	
Date	22 January 2007
Target Audience	*CIA-3.18 is intended to be an operational and tactical level guide to the French approach to explosive hazards for joint service planners, staffs, and operators.*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of the CIA-3.18 is to provide guidance and understanding for explosive hazards, EOD operations, planning considerations, and multinational cooperative operations.*
Overall Impressions	*This analysis is limited to a translated summary from French to English. The major points highlighted in the summary support the NATO doctrines and the CIA- 3.18 is a good source for planners and operators to gain needed tactical and operational details for EOD operations, their capabilities, and integration considerations for joint and multinational explosive hazard responses and missions.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*The CIA-3.18 is in alignment with the C-IED methodologies as per the AJP-3.15 (B). Defeat the Device capabilities described in the document follow NATO standards for EOD personnel. The CIA-3.18 emphasises the utilisation of EOD forces to enable freedom of movement and force protection through detection (recce), neutralization (intervention), and proper resourcing and coordination for multinational operations within C-IED.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *The CIA-3.18 does not include IEDs and UXOs under the same category as does the AJP-3.15(B) which uses the AAP-6 definition for explosive ordnance as All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges, demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature. The CIA-3.18 separates UXO and IEDs as two differing explosive hazards. AJP-3.15(B) does separately define UXO and IED as per the AAP-6. The AJP-3.15(B) also states that for the commander or staff officer, will not necessarily want to make the technical distinction between them.* ***Analysis:*** *For operational forces outside the EOD community, the definition has no significant differences to their actions, however, to the responding EOD specialist it does. Equipment, levels of training, country of origin national restrictions, and resourcing are not equal when it comes to neutralizing an IED verses an UXO. To an EOD unit, an UXO is of a military fabricated weapon that is not improvised. When it is improvised, usually to be used for a main*

	charge in the device or the fuzing/S&A/sensor package is altered to cause it to function by a desired action, it is an IED and it may be beyond their training to perform the preferred RSP. This understanding of the differences can help planners and staffs more effectively support C-IED missions by proper tasking of EOD units by their capabilities. All EOD assets in the multinational C-IED alliance are not equal; therefore, all explosive threats should not be grouped into one category and reported as such. NATO STANAG 2337 contains multinational information on a strategic level of the EOD capabilities, but does not provide a detailed category or description of what those capabilities apply to in regards UXO or IEDs. Being that exploitation of a device is a critical element to Attack the Network operations, it is imperative for the war fighters at the operational and tactical levels to understand when requesting EOD support, which capability they truly desire and the expected possible outcome post blast/post incident. An EOD unit capable and allowed to RSP an UXO, may only be able to destroy in situ an IED. ***Recommendation:*** *Because of the many variables that determine a response unit's capabilities and limitations, it is understood why many of the NATO publications are purposely written vague and flexible, however, this leads to misconception by war fighters outside the EOD community. In a multinational alliance, the tactical level over time, will come to realize the differing units EOD capabilities, but not without risks and possible loss of resources and evidence at a minimum. The COE should propose a set matrix for countries to place their capable units in for the war fighter to understand the level of response a unit can provide. For example: Response level 1 = a unit is trained, manned, and equipped to perform render safe procedures, destroy in situ, site exploitation, post blast investigation, support special operations in an EOD role, insert/extract via land and air (when provided), for all UXO land and air munitions as define in AAP-6 and all IEDs as defined in AAP-6 for permissive, semi-permissive, hostile, and chemically/biologically contaminated environments.*
Summary/Conclusion	*CIA-3.18 supports AJP-3.15 (B) for Defeat the Device with regards to standard operating procedures. Throughout the NATO and multinational doctrines, there are minor differences that have the potential to mislead non-EOD forces on capabilities and limitations. Even through, AEODP-10 outlines the minimum standards for EOD, there is no capture document for the war fighter that outlines a unit's response as it applies to the varying explosive threats and what final disposition is desired in the C-IED lines of operation.*

Title	**Explosive Hazard Operations**
Reference	FM 3-34.210
Originator	USA (Department of the Army)
STANAG	
Date	March 2007
Target Audience	*FM 3-24.210 is intended for all levels of the combined arms team and the staff and planning cells in the U.S. armed forces.*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of the FM 3-24.210 is to provide the U.S. armed forces with the tactical, technical, and procedural guidance and doctrine required to bridge the gap between current force capabilities and the requirement of future forces for explosive hazards (EH) mitigation. It is subordinate to FM 3-34 Engineer Operations. The FM 3-24.210 expands beyond mine warfare to encompass all conventional EH encountered in the contemporary operational environment (COE); however, it does not include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) hazards. It focuses on the asymmetric threat and establishes the doctrine to defeat those threats.*
Overall Impressions	*During the last decade of war, the U.S. Army has been faced with a high tempo/high threat demand for explosive hazard reduction capable units. In response, the U.S. Army developed a new certification within its Combat Engineer corps, the Explosive Ordnance Clearance Agent (EOCA). The FM 3-24.210 provides understanding and guidance for this U.S. Army qualification and capability. It is a good source to help planners task organize their U.S. assets for explosive hazard reduction and mitigation and for requesting units to understand the different capabilities U.S. EOD, EOCA, and Engineer teams can provide. The major focus of the manual is on route and mine clearance operations (a core capability for Combat Engineers), and expands this capability to IEDs, UXO, and booby-traps encounter for this mission.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*The FM 3-24.210 supports general C-IED methodologies as stated in the AJP-3.15 (B). The manual retains the C-IED framework of predict, prevent, detect, avoid, neutralize, and protect, which are now integrated throughout the C-IED CONOPS pillars of Prepare the Force, Attack the Network, Defeat the Device, and underpinned by Understanding and Intelligence. The essential elements for mitigations, avoidance, Render Safe Procedures, destroy, and C-IED enablers and functions such as Explosive Ordnance Disposal, route clearance, and military search reside in both documents and are conceptually aligned.*

Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *There is a difference in the term EOD teams between NATO and US doctrine in their presumed capabilities. The U.S. armed forces understand an EOD team to be fully IEDD capable in addition to all capabilities associated with conventional and non-conventional ordnance disposal. NATO forces understand most EOD teams to be capable of conventional ordnance and would need to request additional capabilities for IEDD. This is attributable to the varying national capabilities and terms each country upholds. In addition to this term, there are less qualified, but important enablers from both NATO and US which support neutralization of explosive hazards. All NATO countries that report have EOD forces must meet the standards of AEODP-10, however what they title them as may differ. This analysis is only between FM 3-24.210 and AJP-3.15(B).* ***Analysis:*** *The United States armed forces are trained and taught to call in specialists for any explosive hazard. EOD forces are their primary responding choice. In a high tempo/high conflict environment, the US Army has developed progression response levels for explosive hazards, as outlined in FM 3-24.210 chapter 3, as a force multiplier and enabler to the war fighter. This falls more in line with how NATO differentiates EOD and IEDD teams. The US Army Explosive Ordnance Clearance Agent (EOCA) engineer is more similar to the capabilities of the EOD Assistant as understood by most NATO countries (based off the UK programs) in regards to UXO, where they can destroy in situ (or in US terms: blow in place). Additionally, EOCA can destroy in situ IEDs which they can identify in their guide and authorized by their theatre commanders. They are not authorized to conduct Render Safe Procedures (RSP) on any explosive hazard, whether conventional or improvised. Under US doctrine, only EOD teams (referring to US EOD teams) can perform RSPs. US Army Combat Engineers are similar to NATO referenced Mechanized and Combat Heavy Engineers in that they are trained to neutralize hand-emplaced mines and can assist with UXO hazards on a limited basis and under the direct technical guidance of EOD forces. With all the different levels of qualifications and capabilities, it is easy to surmise that war fighters and staffs, working with multiple countries, can easily be confused by which type of team to request and what the responding team is able to do for them. This could lead to a less efficient use of resources, could place responders in a situation they are not qualified or equipped for, could create an even greater threat (making UXO even more sensitive and dangerous or scattered) and could have counter-productive results for the C-IED lines of operation.* ***Recommendation:*** *Include an additional paragraph or footnote to state the general capabilities of the different levels of qualifications for NATO and US personnel responsible for responding to an explosive hazard as per the AEODP-10 minimum standards for EOD.* ***Observation:*** *The FM 3-24.210 only includes electronic countermeasures in the Protect framework, whereas AJP-3.15(B) includes it in neutralization.*

	Analysis: *Within C-IED, electronic countermeasures are an important level of protection for troops. It serves to interrupt a potential firing signal to a radio-controlled (term used to cover all frequencies) explosive hazard, however there is no positive indication or action to show it is working. To imply that it is neutralizing a device would only be in theory and serve no actual evidence during the tactic situation and could lead to a false sense of security around the device. Stating that it provides an added layer of protection to some types of firing devices may keep the war fighter's mind set on the alert and lean to the safer side of chance. Unlike the other actions in neutralization (avoid, RSP, destroy), inhibition which may be achieved by electronic support measures does not require the war fighter to make a conscious decision for positive actions.* ***Recommendation:*** *Place electronic countermeasures under protection and remove from neutralization. The remaining part of the definition …means employed to separate essential components of unexploded ordnance… more closely describes Disruption, a type of EOD procedure used against UXO and IEDs.*
Summary/Conclusion	*The majority of the FM 3-34.210 supports the C-IED CONOPS as per the AJP-3.15 (B). It will give planners and operators valuable details on the capabilities and operating procedures of US Army explosive hazard operations as they apply to Defeat the Device.*

Prepare the Force Documents Analysis

C-IED Training Requirements (ACIEDP-01)
UNIBAM Vol 2
ICRC Mine Risk Education (Nepal)

Title	**C-IED Training Requirements**
Reference	ACIEDP-01
Originator	NATO
STANAG	2294
Date	April 2013
Target Audience	*This document is intended for HQs, units and individuals whose role includes deployment to operational theatres with an IED threat. The training requirements are principally at the tactical level, but reach up to the operational level.*
Aim/Purpose	*NATO C-IED Training Requirements draws on the NATO C-IED approach and concept described in AJP-3.15 (B) and derives training objectives and specific tasks to ensure that individuals, units and HQs attain a minimum capability level to operate in an environment with and IED threat. The document provides individual and collective tasks under each of five overlapping areas of activity described in the Concept of Operations: Understand, Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare. The need for in-theatre refresher training is described in a separate Annex and a further Annex provides guidance to nations to assist them in the development of training to meet the minimum training requirements.*
Overall Impressions	*ACIEDP-01 is a straightforward and easy to use guide for HQs, units and individuals. The NATO C-IED Approach is briefly described to show how the three pillars of Attack the Networks, Defeat the Device And Prepare the Force are mutually supporting and are underpinned by effective Understanding and Intelligence. The document goes on to describe how proactive training supports the C-IED Approach by deriving training requirements to degrade the adversary's ability to use IEDs, broken down under the five Areas of Activity: Understand, Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare. ACIEDP-01 includes Annexes for Individual and Collective training C-IED Training Requirements under each of the Areas of Activity. The requirements are written to be both tasks and training objectives, so that they can be easily developed by nations into appropriate training packages and exercises necessary to bring the individuals, units and HQs up to the required minimum standard, appropriate to their role. The requirements are written to be easily understood and implemented and will ensure that individuals, units and HQs from different nations all have a common minimum C-IED capability on arrival in theatre.* *A third Annex describes the need for in-theatre training: as part of the Reception, Staging and Onward Movement process to focus on*

	the specifics of the threat in the theatre and the operational environment; as refresher training to ensure skills are maintained; and to respond to any changes in the threat or changes in Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (enemy or own). *The final Annex provides guidance on training and acts as a reference sources, but is not prescriptive. Descriptions are provided of the essential capabilities needed to conduct C-IED Operations in a high threat environment and provides guidance on how nations may design their operational concepts and training to develop these capabilities. This guidance is not binding and should not restrict nations in the methods they choose to meet the minimum training requirements.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*ACIEDP-01 is derived from AJP-3.15 (B), so is completely aligned with the overarching NATO doctrine for C-IED. It uses the NATO "three pillars" approach and the five areas of activity in the concept of operations described in Appendix 1 to AJP-3.15 (B).*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	*There are no significant areas of difference/friction between AJP-3.15(B) and ACIEDP-01.*
Summary/Conclusion	*This is an easy to use document which provides guidance on training. It is compatible with AJP-3.15 (B), but must be updated to take account of any revision of the AJP.*

Title	**United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual Volume II**
Reference	UNIBAM Vol. II
Originator	UN (DPKO & DFS)
STANAG	
Date	August 2012
Target Audience	*This is a Tactical level document intended for Infantry Battalion Commanders, Battalion level staff and Company Commanders deploying/deployed on UN operations.*
Aim/Purpose	*UNIBAM Vol. II is a stand-alone, comprehensive and capability-based part of the UN Infantry Battalion Manual and provides best practice information to assist infantry tactical level commanders to plan, lead and manage UN peacekeeping operations.*
Overall Impressions	*UNIBAM Vol. II covers the spectrum of infantry operations and tasks on UN operations. There are mentions of IEDs throughout the document, but the main element worthy of analysis is Annex I: UN Handling of Improvised Explosive Devices (IED). In addition, Chapter 3 covers the capability standards that commanders are expected to ensure that their battalions attain. This chapter includes four checklists of capability standards to be achieved, including a variety of battalion level tasks, which include actions to prevent IED attacks against check points, on patrol and other operational tasks.* *The focus of Annex I is defensive. The UN manual does not describe ATN activities at all. The Annex is aimed at ensuring that UN infantry battalions are trained and equipped to minimise the consequences should an IED attack take place. The annex does cover intelligence activities to aid understanding of the threat, but it does not seek to describe how to move "to the left of the boom", i.e. to prevent an IED attack being launched.* *The annex provides a useful basic description of the force protection measures that should be undertaken by an infantry battalion in an environment where there may be an IED threat.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*The force protection measures described in Annex I of UNIBAM Vol. II are in line with the defensive PTF measures that are required in NATO doctrine (AJP-3.15 (B) and ACIEDP-01). These measures are entirely in relation to defeating the device, or mitigating its effects and to developing adequate Understanding & Intelligence. The annex does not include any PTF measures that would contribute specifically to ATN.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	*There are no areas of friction, other than to say that ATN is not covered in this document.*
Summary/Conclusion	*This document is fit for purpose, but it is not doctrine and does not add greatly to NATO understanding and C-IED capability.*

Title	**ICRC Mine Risk Education (Nepal)**
Reference	
Originator	ICRC
STANAG	
Date	March 2012
Target Audience	*This booklet is designed to promote awareness amongst ICRC personnel working in a post-conflict situation in Nepal and to pass on that mine/IED awareness to the civilian population. In military parlance, therefore, it is a tactical level document.*
Aim/Purpose	*This booklet is specific to Nepal, but could be developed for wider use by ICRC staff in other conflict and post-conflict zones. It is intended to promote awareness of the mine, ERW and IED threat and to encourage safe behaviour. It is not a C-IED document* per se*, but does include some useful preventative (Force Protection type) measures that in NATO terminology would be considered under the PTF pillar of C-IED.*
Overall Impressions	*The booklet is a mixture of information about the history of the conflict in Nepal and its legacy mine/ERW/IED threat, and some useful information for personnel on the ground to make them aware and enable them to provide mine/IED awareness education to local communities.* *The two chapters that are of some interest are Chapter II - Explosive Devices in Nepal and Chapter VII - Basic Safety Messages. The former is firmly focused on the local threat, which is good bearing in mind the target audience. The latter chapter is basic messages for Red Cross/Red Crescent workers and for the local populace to enhance their personal safety. Chapter VII includes some pictorial safety messages, which are of particular use when language may be a difficulty.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*This booklet is too far removed from NATO doctrine to make a full analysis worthwhile. However its basic awareness and safety messages are compatible with the PTF pillar.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	*This booklet is too far removed from NATO doctrine to make a full analysis worthwhile.*
Summary/Conclusion	*This document is not doctrine and adds nothing to NATO C-IED understanding. It is however assessed to be fit for the purpose for which it was produced.*

Military Search Documents Analysis

Allied Tactical Doctrine for Military Search (ATP 3.12.x.x SD4)
UNIBAM Vol 2
Concept for Joint Operational Search
Explosive Hazard Operations (FM 3-34.210)

Title	**Allied Tactical Doctrine for Military Search**
Reference	ATP-3.12.x.x
Originator	NATO
STANAG	2283
Date	Study Draft 4
Target Audience	*Those involved planning Military Search: Commanders, Planners, Military Search Specialists and personnel involved in supporting search operations*
Aim/Purpose	*This document provides a common understanding of and framework for structuring, planning, preparing and conducting Military Search operations across the full spectrum of operations*
Overall Impressions	*Noting that this is a Study Draft, this document provides a comprehensive guide to the planning and execution of Military Search operations. It ranges from the Strategic, through operational to tactical levels with good use of Annexes.* *For Planners it gives a great deal of information especially as it would be expected that additional specific training would be given to Military Search Specialists, especially Search Advisers (SA's) and Military Search Teams (MST). The document also recognises that there will be differences between national responsibilities and organisations.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*Both documents use the same methodologies and approach to Military Search which is based on the UK model and experience.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *The reference to Military Search as an enabler within AJP 3.15(B) is relatively short. Although Search Objectives and the Levels of Search are mentioned, it does not cover Search Effects.* ***Analysis:*** *ATP 3.12.x.x is not purely in support of C-IED and therefore the objectives and required effects may not all be relevant. However, AJP 3.15(B) does not bring out the full value of Military Search, its role in planning and how it can support intelligence (including ATN) operations.* ***Recommendation:*** *Elements of ATP 3.12.x.x Ch1 Sections IV and V are included in AJP 3.15.* ***Observation:*** *ATP3.12.x.x uses the abbreviation 'MST' for Military Search Teams. Within AJP 3.15 (B) 'MST' is used for Mission Specific Training.*

	Analysis: *Neither terms or abbreviations are recognised in AAP-6 (2014) or AAP-15 (2012). Mission Specific Training is a recognised and well used term. Search Teams are usually referred to in full. However, there is a need to differentiate between Military and non-military (i.e. civil police) search teams. Nations may have their own terminology based on levels of search i.e. High Assurance Search Teams (HAST) and Unit Search Teams (UST)* ***Recommendation:*** *The abbreviation for Military Search Teams needs to be defined and submitted for inclusion into AAP-15.* ***Observation:*** *The explanations of the levels of Search in AJP 3.15(B) are slightly different from ATP 3.12.x.x.* ***Analysis:*** *AJP 3.15(B) divides basic search into Search Awareness and Patrol Search whereas this differentiation is not made in ATP 3.12.x.x Recommendation: Ensure the explanations of Levels of Search are consistent. Figure 3/1 in ATP 3.12.x.x which shows the relationship between Levels of Risk & Assurance versus Training and Technology is very useful and could be included in AJP 3.15(B).* ***COMMENT:*** *ATP 3.12.x.x Table 3/1 SEARCH CAPABILITY refers to 'Search' and 'Check' although there is no explanation of the difference in either the text or Annex A.*
Summary/Conclusion	*ATP3.12.x.x is a comprehensive document which should be used as the source for Military Search information for AJP 3.15(B).* ***COMMENT:*** *As a study draft there are a number of minor typing errors throughout.*

Title	**United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual Volume II**
Reference	UNIBAM
Originator	UN (DPKO & DFS)
STANAG	
Date	August 2012
Target Audience	*Battalion Commanders, staff and Company Commanders involved in peacekeeping operations*
Aim/Purpose	*This Manual is to assist key leaders in the planning and preparations, training and equipping, organizing and evaluating and in the execution of command and control responsibilities related to UN Infantry Battalions. Provide the functional details of the Battalion key leaders and staff sections, mission essential task descriptions, checklists for commanders and amplification of specific issues.*
Overall Impressions	*Designed specifically for peacekeeping operations, the tasks and terminology are recognisable but may not directly relate to NATO military operational terms.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*Chapter 2.6 outlines Cordon and Search Operations. The requirement is not IED specific but the general descriptions have the same basis as those used for NATO Search Doctrine outlined in AJP 3.15(B).*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *There are a number of differences in terminology, methodology and purpose for search operations.* ***Analysis:*** *The differences are due to the environment in which the operations are expected to be conducted. The use of overt military force and terms such as 'offensive search' would not be suitable for a UN Mandated peace-keeping operation. Although the terminology used is different, the underlying principles for planning, conduct and methodology are similar.* ***Recommendation:*** *UN Peacekeeping terms and principles are used to inform updated NATO Military Search and C-IED Doctrine to ensure it remains relevant to potential range of future operations.*
Summary/Conclusion	*An awareness of UN terminology and procedures is useful when benchmarking NATO doctrine for future operations*

Title	**Concept for Joint Operational Searches**
Reference	PIA 03.161 . No 165/DEF/CICDE/NP
Originator	France
STANAG	N/A
Date	24 Jun 2008
Target Audience	*Distribution to Heads of Army, Navy, Air force, Military Intelligence, Operations, Gendarmerie, all regions and colonies*
Aim/Purpose	*This document outlines the purpose, framework and considerations for Operational Searches*
Overall Impressions	*A document designed to provide a briefing on a relatively new concept (in 2008) for the French armed forces.* ***NOTE: Assessment based on translation of key points and not a full technical translation***
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*Refers to the three levels of search in accordance with NATO methodology as well as search operations being used for Defensive and Offensive purposes. Outlines the need for legality, legitimacy and credibility. Differentiates between 'search' and 'exploitation'. Uses some English terms in the Glossary i.e. WIT, LEGAD, military search. C-IED is not a major strand.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *No major areas of difference identified.*
Summary/Conclusion	*This document provides a basis for a French military search capability which is in line with the NATO methodology*

Title	**Explosive Hazard Operations**
Reference	FM 3-34.210
Originator	USA (Department of the Army)
STANAG	
Date	March 2007
Target Audience	*FM 3-24.210 is intended for all levels of the combined arms team and the staff and planning cells in the U.S. armed forces.*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of the FM 3-24.210 is to provide the U.S. armed forces with the tactical, technical, and procedural guidance and doctrine required to bridge the gap between current force capabilities and the requirement of future forces for Explosive Hazards (EH) mitigation. It is subordinate to FM 3-34 Engineer Operations. The FM 3-24.210 expands beyond mine warfare to encompass all conventional EH encountered in the Contemporary Operational Environment (COE); however, it does not include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) hazards. It focuses on the asymmetric threat and establishes the doctrine to defeat those threats.*
Overall Impressions	*FM 3-24.210 Chapter 5 Military Search is a consolidated summary and guidance for the conduct of Military Search operations within the US Army. This Chapter recognises that Military Search is used for non-explosive targets but, as part of a document on Explosive Hazard Operations, explosive ordnance, including IEDs, are a major element. The term 'C-IED' is not used. This Chapter also outlines the principles for command and control of multi-national search operations.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*FM 3-24.210 Chapter 5 Military Search uses the same NATO definition of Military* *Search as found in AJP 3.15(B) and ATP 3.12.x.x. It also gives the same search* *Objectives as found in AJP 3.15(B) and the same 3 levels of military Search.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *The points outlined separately under Principles and Execution in ATP 3.13.x.x are combined under Principles in FM 3-24.210 Chapter 5 Military Search.* ***Analysis:*** *The information and guidance remains similar between the two documents with that in FM 3-24.210 Chapter 5 Military Search being laid out to conform to US military doctrine. Recommendation: No change required.* ***Observation:*** *FM 3-24.210 Chapter 5 Military Search notes the difference between Cordon and Search and Intermediate Search.* ***Analysis:*** *Cordon and Search was a term introduced for a particular response to an operational scenario. The techniques used and the operational level at which they were conducted are more aligned to the Intermediate Search.*

	Recommendation: *Cordon and Search was a national term and should not be used in NATO Military Search doctrine.* ***Observation:*** *FM 3-24.210 Chapter 5 Military Search categorises search incidents in the same manner as that used for EOD Incidents (Categories A - D).* ***Analysis:*** *While categorising search incidents would assist in prioritising assets and resources for planning and deployment, it may also lead to confusion with EOD operations. This may be especially so when a search incident does not involve explosive hazards.* ***Recommendation:*** *The Categories for EOD incidents are understood within NATO and using similar categories for other capabilities may cause confusion. This system of categorisation for search operations should not be adopted in NATO.* ***Observation:*** *Although FM 3-24.210 Chapter 5 Military Search and the short reference to Military Search in AJP 3.15 (B) does not mention it, ATP 3.12.x.x states that military search is 'under the responsibility of Military Engineers'.* ***Analysis:*** *FM 3-24.210 Chapter 5 Military Search does not state which branch or service should plan or conduct search operations other than the individuals receive the appropriate level of training. Recommendation: This is a national approach of which NATO should be aware.* ***Observation:*** *FM 3-24.210 Chapter 5 Military Search gives the military search response to the threat as two levels: Strategic and Operational while ATP 3.12.x.x aligns the search response to Threat Assessment.* ***Analysis****: FM 3-24.210 Chapter 5 Military Search use of 'Search Response' gives more guidance on planning as it encompasses Military Search Integration and Direction. This will align to US C2 structures.* ***Recommendation:*** *Recognises the difference as a national interpretation and retain NATO doctrine as is.*
Summary/Conclusion	*FM 3-24h.21f0 Chapter 5 Military Search is aligned to NATO Military Search methodology and doctrine. There are a number of minor anomalies which are due to national requirements.*

Route Clearance Documents Analysis

Route Clearance Doctrine SD3 (ATP-3.12.1.x)
Mobility Support - Route & Area Clearance
Afghanistan Route Clearance Handbook
Mine/Countermine Operations (FM 20-32)
Explosive Hazard Operations (FM 3-34.210)

Title	**Route Clearance - Study Draft 3**
Reference	ATP-3.12.1.x
Originator	NATO
STANAG	
Date	2014
Target Audience	*Military engineers, commanders and staff at the tactical level. Primarily for NATO forces but also applicable to operations conducted by a coalition of NATO with partners, non-NATO nations and other organisations*
Aim/Purpose	*This Draft Doctrine aims to provide a common understanding and frame of reference for tactical Route Clearance principles as opposed to prescribing methods.*
Overall Impressions	*This study draft provides the over-arching principles for Route Clearance recognising that each nation will have different tactics, techniques and procedures due to resources and policy. The document gives a proposed definition for Route Clearance as "the detection and if found, the confirmation, the identification, marking and neutralisation, destruction or removal of explosive ordnance (EO) and non-explosive obstacles threatening a defined route to allow a military operation to continue with reduced risk". This document outlines the difference between RC and breaching but allows that 'risk tolerance' plays a significant factor in planning. Although concerned with EO, this document is not entirely focussed on C-IED.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*AJP 3.15(B) provides an outline of RC as an enabler within an IED environment and as such, there is commonality between the principles and outputs of both documents. AJP 3.15(B) is much more generic whilst ATP-3.12.1.X looks at the RC in more detail.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *AJP 3.15(B) outlines two distinct activities for RC (Right of Way Clearance and Route Maintenance and Sweep Activities). These terms are not used in ATP-3.12.1.X.* ***Analysis:*** *The levels of RC outlined in ATP-3.12.1.X gives a better idea of the capabilities and limitations of RC.* ***Recommendation:*** *Include Levels of Route Clearance in AJP 3.15 (B).* ***Observation*** *: ATP-3.12.1.X gives two methods of RC: Dismounted Clearance and Mounted Clearance.*

	Analysis: *These two methods are more in line with national capabilities and recognises the role that a military search capability can play in RC.* ***Recommendation****: Use Dismounted and Mounted Clearance explanations in C-IED doctrine to remove the perception that RC can only be conducted by specialised vehicles.*
Summary/Conclusion	*ATP-3.12.1.x should be used as the basis for explaining the RC capability within an IED environment for future C-IED doctrine*

Title	**Mobility Support - Route and Area Clearance**
Reference	B-GL-361-021/FP-001 (Study Draft 2)
Originator	CAN (Directorate of Army Doctrine)
STANAG	
Date	1 December 2005
Target Audience	*Commanders, staff and engineer personnel involved in planning, conducting and supporting route and area clearance operations*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of this document is to allow Engineers to give consistent advice to manoeuvre commanders, thus enabling the latter to understand and manage the risks surrounding explosive hazard (EH) threats and balance land force freedom of action and mobility support controls within their area of responsibility*
Overall Impressions	*A comprehensive document which uses the mobility support framework as a structure where Explosive Hazards (EH) are the predominant obstacle. Ranges from strategic and operational planning and risk management to the tactical and practical level, including a chapter on minefield extraction. Recognises the need to operate with other nations, where there may be differences but also allows that while this particular doctrine is not prescriptive any deviation must be approved. Provides useful comparison on the strengths and weaknesses of various obstacle mobility methods.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*The reference to Route Clearance as an Enabler in AJP 3.15(B) is relatively limited. Both documents recognise that although mobility support and therefore Route Clearance is primarily a military engineer lead, other agencies and capabilities have certain responsibilities and need to be involved.* *B-GL-361-021/FP-001 uses AJP 3.15(A) as the reference for the definition of C-IED*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *AJP 3.15(B) breaks Route Clearance into 2 activities - Right of Way Clearance and Route Maintenance and Sweep Activities. B-GL-361-021/FP-001 uses: Route and Area Confirmation plus EOD Clearance; Route and Area Search plus EOD Clearance; Route and Area Clearance; and Obstacle Reduction.* ***Analysis:*** *AJP3.15 (B) is focussed on C-IED operations whereas B-GL-361-021/FP-001 covers a much broader spectrum of EH and therefore, these terms may be more appropriate for national purposes* ***Recommendation:*** *NATO terminology should provide a more generic framework to allow nations to adapt to their own requirements. Review NATO terminology.* ***Observation:*** *B-GL-361-021/FP-001 recognises that Route and Area Clearance can be conducted Manually and Mechanically.*

	Analysis: *B-GL-361-021/FP-001 has combined elements of CAN Tactical Search Doctrine (B-GL-361-021/FT-001) into Mobility Support -Route and Area Clearance Doctrine. Although in NATO Military Search Doctrine, Route Search procedures are similar the link to Route Clearance, especially in AJP 3.15 (B) is not fully defined.* ***Recommendation:*** *Within AJP 3.15, make reference to the role of manual search (i.e. Military Search) as a capability of route clearance in addition to purely mechanical and vehicular.*
Summary/Conclusion	*B-GL-361-021/FP-001 is a comprehensive document which will be useful in informing future iterations of NATO doctrine*

Title	**Afghanistan Route Clearance Handbook (Supplement)**
Reference	No 09-33
Originator	US Centre for Army Lessons Learned
STANAG	
Date	May 2009
Target Audience	*US, coalition and allied personnel involved in Route Clearance Operations in Afghanistan*
Aim/Purpose	*Provide a guide for Route Clearance (RC) operations with a focus on Afghanistan, giving effective ways to employ latest RC and support equipment.*
Overall Impressions	*A useful guide and aide-memoire for individuals and units operating in a specific theatre.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*This Handbook uses the same general principles as outlined in AJP 3.15 although they are based entirely on US requirements.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *The format of the RC package elements in the Handbook are different to those in the AJP3.15 (B) Exemplar.* ***Analysis:*** *The Handbook is specific to a particular national capability and theatre of operations.* ***Recommendation:*** *Retain the exemplar in AJP 3.15 (B). Examples of how different nation's resource RCPs could be given in footnotes for illustrative purposes.*
Summary/Conclusion	*This Handbook is not doctrine but provides an illustration of how RC principles and methodology can be applied in a given environment.*

Title	**Mine/Countermine Operations**
Reference	FM 20-32
Originator	HQ Department of the Army, USA
STANAG	
Date	Apr 2005
Target Audience	*All elements of the US combined arms team for manoeuvre and engineer staff planning and coordination.*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of this document is to provide focus on individual skills of emplacing and removing mines, team and squad tasks, platoon and company organization and coordination for successful obstacle reduction and breaching operations.*
Overall Impressions	*This FM is primarily for military engineers dealing with conventional mines across a spectrum of operations. It is specific to US methodology and resources. It does not refer to IEDs or C-IED.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*Chapter 11 focusses on Route and Area Clearance, the definitions of which are given as "the removal of mines along pre-existing roads and trails" and "the total elimination or neutralization of an obstacle or portions of an obstacle" respectively.* *A number of the planning considerations are common to the NATO RC perspective, including the need for intelligence preparation, security and appropriate task organisation.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *The Route Clearance method outlined in this Chapter is primarily manual and is more aligned to NATO military search procedures that the NATO perception of Route Clearance.* ***Analysis:*** *FM 20-32 is the basis for US Engineer conventional Mine/Countermine doctrine and is not a new document but is subject to updates. The concept of route clearance in a high threat IED environment has not yet been included.* ***Recommendation:*** *FM 20-32 is updated to include reference to C-IED related RC requirements and operations.*
Summary/Conclusion	*FM 20-32 is primarily focussed at conventional warfare and even recommends planning for a "50% loss of sweep assets". However, this FM does illustrate that the linkage between conventional Route Clearance and how that can be modified for C-IED focussed operations.*

Title	**Explosive Hazard Operations**
Reference	FM 3-34.210
Originator	USA (Department of Army)
STANAG	
Date	March 2007
Target Audience	*FM 3-24.210 is intended for all levels of the combined arms team and the staff and planning cells in the U.S. armed forces.*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of the FM 3-24.210 is to provide the U.S. Armed Forces with the tactical, technical, and procedural guidance and doctrine required to bridge the gap between current force capabilities and the requirement of future forces for explosive hazards (EH) mitigation. It is subordinate to FM 3-34 Engineer Operations. The FM 3-24.210 expands beyond mine warfare to encompass all conventional EH encountered in the contemporary operational environment (COE); however, it does not include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) hazards. It focuses on the asymmetric threat and establishes the doctrine to defeat those threats.*
Overall Impressions	*FM 3-34.210 Chapter 6 Clearing Operations provides guidance for route and area clearance operations within the US Army. Although it states that "a clearing operation is an operation designed to clear or neutralize all mines and obstacles from an area", this Chapter focusses on explosive hazards (EH). It is not C-IED centric and is, quite rightly, focussed on US methodology and resources.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*The definitions of Route Clearance in FM 3-34.210 Chapter 6 and ATP-3.12.1.X (AJP 3.15(B) has no specific definition) are similar but not exact. The elements of a Route Reconnaissance and Clearance (RCC) Team outlined in FM 3-34.210 Chapter 6 are the same as those of the Exemplar Route Clearance Package in AJP 3.15(B)*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *FM 3-34.210 Chapter 6 uses the title of Route Reconnaissance and Clearance (RCC) Team while AJP 3.15(B) uses Route Clearance Package (RCP).* ***Analysis:*** *There is no difference in the effect of this capability.* ***Recommendation:*** *Recognise as different national terminology.* ***Observation:*** *FM 3-34.210 Chapter 6 outlines the concept of 'Explosive Hazards Hunting' as part of counter-EH operations.* ***Analysis:*** *EH hunting is a concept which involves more assets than just the RCC. It has been developed as a national response to emerging threats in a particular theatre and illustrates that RC is not just reactive. This concept can be termed 'offensive' operations but does not appear in NATO doctrine at present.*

	Recommendation: *Develop and include the concept of 'Offensive RC' in NATO doctrine, especially C-IED ATN as well as DTD pillars, however do not use the term 'EH Hunting'.* ***Observation:*** *FM 3-34.210 Chapter 6 recognises that dismounted or manual RCC may be required but recommends mounted or mechanical.* ***Analysis:*** *ATP-3.12.1.X also differentiates between Dismounted and Mounted Clearance but outlines advantages and disadvantages of both.* ***Recommendation:*** *Retain advantages and disadvantages in NATO doctrine to allow NATO nations to determine most appropriate method conducive with capabilities and resources*
Summary/Conclusion	*FM 3-34.210 Chapter 6 Clearing Operations is rightly aimed at US methodology and resources. It is aligned to NATO but illustrates how a nation has adapted to a particular threat.*

Technical Exploitation Documents Analysis

Captured Persons, Material and Documents (AJP-2.5(A))
Intelligence Exploitation of Information from Material and Captured Persons (AJP-2.5(B))
Technical Exploitation in Support of Military Operations (AIntP-10 RD)
WIT Training Standards (STANAG 2298)
JIEDDO WTI Lexicon v4.0

Title	**Captured Persons, Material and Documents**
Reference	AJP-2.5(A)
Originator	NATO
STANAG	
Date	August 2007
Target Audience	*AJP-2.5(A) is aimed at the Intelligence community, but also covers all arms involved in the capture or recovery of material and persons across the spectrum of warfare. It contains significant tactical level detail and how material is handled at the operational level. It discusses the strategic level, but this is not the main target of the document.*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of AJP-2.5(A) is to provide guidance on the procedures for the handling, administration and interrogation of captured persons and the procedures for the handling and reporting of captured materiel (CMAT) and documents (CDOCs) within the NATO alliance. The procedures outlined are primarily applicable to conventional military operations, but can be adapted to other types of operations, such as Non-Article 5 Crisis Response Operations and Defence Against Terrorism Operations. The publication also provides general guidelines for the handling of CPERS, CMAT and CDOCs in multinational operations based on the Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) concept with the participation of both NATO member Nations and coalition partners.*
Overall Impressions	*AJP-2.5 (A) is soon to be replaced by AJP-2.5 (B) and is therefore not analysed in detail. The document was written for conventional military operations and although adaptable, has some shortcomings for recent NATO operations in Afghanistan.* *Chapter 5 deals with Captured Material and Associated Technical Document, including weapons, ammunition and explosives; Chapter 8 covers Non-Article 5 Crisis Response Operations; and Annex Q is about the Joint Captured Materials Exploitation Centre. All are very generic, providing lots of tactical detail, but do not adequately address the Technical Exploitation and Weapons Technical Intelligence capabilities that are so important to successful C-IED operations.*

Common Approaches & Methodologies	
Areas of Difference & Frictions	
Summary/Conclusion	*This document was intended for general warfighting operations. It has very limited applicability for Technical Exploitation during C-IED operations and has therefore not been analysed in detail. It is expected to be superseded in 2015 by AJP-2.5 (B), which has been updated to reflect experience of NATO operations in Afghanistan.*

Title	**Intelligence Exploitation of Information from Material and Captured Persons**
Reference	AJP-2.5(B)
Originator	NATO
STANAG	2195
Date	Study Draft 2 (Nov 2012)
Target Audience	*AJP-2.5(B) is an Intelligence community document, but has applicability to commanders, HQ and operational units of all arms and services. It is targeted at the operational and tactical levels, but reached to the strategic level as required.*
Aim/Purpose	*The purpose of this publication is to provide joint functional doctrine on the intelligence exploitation of information from material and CPERS within NATO. It provides the NATO Commander with general guidelines and options for the planning, modular and scalable structuring, and conduct of intelligence exploitation operations. It is also intended to improve cooperation between NATO forces during operations and provide a sound base for instruction in the service schools and establishments of NATO and its member states.*
Overall Impressions	*It must be noted that this analysis is done of SD2, which is the latest available.* *The ratification draft may contain some differences, but it is understood that SD2 is of similar structure and content to the RD.* *AJP-2.5 (B) SD2 describes the Intelligence Exploitation Framework for NATO operations. It uses the three levels of exploitation - Level 1 Field/Tactical, Level 2 Theatre/Operational and Level 3 Out-of-Theatre/Strategic - that are familiar from AJP-3.15 (B) for C-IED operations. This AJP expands the exploitation framework beyond that used for C-IED operations, to cover the spectrum of operations and discusses the passage of material, information and intelligence between the tactical, operational and strategic levels.* *AJP-2.5(B) SD2 is a much more succinct and readable document than AJP-2.5(A) as it cuts out a great amount of tactical level detail (which is moved to subordinate publications) and focuses on the principal requirements of obtaining material and information; recording and submitting it into the exploitation system; and analysing it at the appropriate level to gain maximum benefit, paying due cognisance to the time value of the information obtained.*

Common Approaches & Methodologies	*The three levels of exploitation described in AJP-3.15 (B) have been incorporated into AJP-2.5 (B) SD2 to describe tactical Operational and strategic level activities. In this document they are also described as Field, Theatre and Out-of-Theatre activities. Within the detail of activities, there is considerable overlap with the type of supporting capabilities that are familiar elements of C-IED operations, such as forensic and biometric (DNA and Latent prints) collection; explosives analysis; electronics exploitation; and tool marks analysis.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *When describing the three levels of exploitation this SD includes Field/Tactical, Theatre/Operational and Out-of-Theatre/Strategic.* ***Analysis:*** *AJP-3.15(B) does not use the Tac/Op/Strat terminology, but this would be more appropriate as the Theatre/Out-of-Theatre terminology brings to mind geographical constraints which may no longer apply. For example, certain capabilities previously delivered at Level 3 (Out-of-Theatre) may now be pushed forward to a Level 2 (Theatre) facility due to improved technology or the need for timely exploitation. Using the Theatre/ Out-of Theatre terminology may cause confusion in such instances.* ***Recommendation:*** *A future revision of AJP-3.15(B) should align C-IED doctrine with AIntP-10 and refer to Tactical/Operational/Strategic levels of exploitation.* ***Observation:*** *This doctrine SD has much broader applicability than just C-IED and is intended primarily for the Intelligence community.* ***Analysis:*** *The SD provides context for Technical Exploitation in C-IED operations, but includes much detail that is not totally relevant, including some tactical requirements.* ***Recommendation:*** *Personnel involved in C-IED operations should be aware of the context provided by AJP-2.5(B), but should use the subordinate AIntP-10 for detail on Technical Exploitation.*
Summary/Conclusion	*This SD will lead to a much more useful AJP covering the exploitation of information from material and captured personnel. Much of the tactical level detail has been removed and it now better addresses the requirements of nonArticle 5 operations as well as the conventional war scenario.*

Title	**Technical Exploitation in Support of Military Operations**
Reference	AIntP-10
Originator	NATO
STANAG	6502
Date	Ratification Draft 1
Target Audience	*Commanders and Staff at the operational level with responsibility for technical exploitation of material and information obtained from captured personnel. It is focused on those involved in C-IED operations, but can be expanded to other types of operation and also provides guidance on technical exploitation to intelligence specialists. Although focused at the operational level, it also addresses tactical and strategic level issues where applicable.*
Aim/Purpose	*AIntP-10 identifies the principles of NATO technical exploitation in support of military operations and establishes minimum standards and requirements that enable technical exploitation. This will facilitate effective NATO exploitation efforts and the communication of the resulting information through standardized dissemination methods.*
Overall Impressions	*Although an Intelligence publication this document was developed with considerable input from the C-IED community and as such contains many of the themes familiar to a C-IED audience. It starts with a brief introduction to technical exploitation and how this fits into the intelligence exploitation framework. The principles of technical exploitation emphasise the Intelligence lead on behalf of the commander, but that preservation of life and other operational priorities may drive the process. The technical exploitation system is described in Chapter 3 and the importance of scalability and modularity are discussed, to provide a capability adaptable to the size, scope and nature of the operation. The three levels of exploitation are discussed in detail, but it is noted that technology, geography and timeliness may blur the boundaries between which capabilities are delivered at which exploitation level.* *Chapter 4 outlines the supporting and enabling capabilities required for a successful technical exploitation capability and a series of Annexes provides specific detail on these, including specific tasks to be conducted; recommended generic equipment lists; and desired qualifications for the exploitation personnel by exploitation level.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*AJP-3.15 (B) introduces and briefly describes the NATO C-IED Exploitation system.* *This document expands considerably, providing much better detail of the range of capabilities applicable to technical exploitation.* *AIntP-10 includes the role of EOD teams and WIT as the first level of technical exploitation, as well as describing the necessity for all personnel involved in C-IED (and other operations) to have a basic understanding of information/material collection processes and to be forensically aware.*

Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *When describing the three levels of exploitation this SD includes Field/Tactical, Theatre/Operational and Out-of-Theatre/Strategic.* ***Analysis:*** *AJP-3.15 (B) does not use the Tac/Op/Strat terminology, but this would be more appropriate as the Theatre/Out-of-Theatre terminology brings to mind geographical constraints which may no longer apply. For example, certain capabilities previously delivered at Level 3 (Out-of-Theatre) may now be pushed forward to a Level 2 (Theatre) facility due to improved technology or the need for timely exploitation. Using the Theatre/ Out-of Theatre terminology may cause confusion in such instances.* ***Recommendation:*** *A future revision of AJP-3.15(B) should align C-IED doctrine with AIntP-10 and refer to Tactical/Operational/Strategic levels of exploitation.* [NB - This observation is a duplicate of an observation on AJP-2.5(B) SD2] ***Observation:*** *AIntP-10 includes a section on the Guiding Principles for Technical Exploitation.* ***Analysis:*** *These principles - Command & Control; Preservation of Life; Preservation of Material; Tempo; Prioritisation; Information Management; Exploitation Awareness; and Scalability and Modularity - are useful for all involved in C-IED operations, in particular EOD Teams and WIT.* ***Recommendation:*** *Future updates of C-IED doctrine should consider inclusion of AintP-10*
Summary/Conclusion	*AIntP-10 is a very useful document bringing together the C-IED community and the Intelligence community to maximise the benefits of Technical Exploitation. Once ratified it should be an essential element of C-IED related doctrine.*

Title	**Weapons Intelligence Teams Training Standards**
Reference	STANAG 2298
Originator	NATO
STANAG	2298
Date	20 September 2010
Target Audience	*This STANAG defines the capability standards for tactical level Weapons Intelligence Teams. It refers to Level 2 and Level 3 Exploitation capabilities, which are generally considered to be operational and strategic levels respectively.*
Aim/Purpose	*The aim of this STANAG is to define the minimum capability standards required for a Weapons Intelligence Team (WIT). It supports NATO C-IED efforts by articulating this common minimum standard in an essential capability that is the first stage of the Technical Exploitation process, which feeds all three pillars of CIED through improved Understanding and Intelligence.*
Overall Impressions	*The STANAG provides a very brief description of the NATO Technical Exploitation process, which is explained in greater detail in AJP-3.15 (B) and AIntP-10, and shows how the WIT capability provides the on-site, initial (Level 1) exploitation capability. It then goes into greater depth about the composition of a WIT and the key considerations in their use. The outputs of WIT investigations are used both in theatre (tactical/operational levels) and out of theatre (strategic level). The STANAG includes five annexes, respectively covering: the tasks to be conducted by WIT; WIT minimum capability requirements; WIT Report Guidelines and formats; a general WIT Equipment list; and a brief lexicon. The NATO WIT capability was first described in AJP-3.15 and this STANAG is consistent with AJP-3.15 (B). The STANAG pre-dated the higher level STANAG 6502, AIntP-10 Technical Exploitation, but that document takes the WIT capability as described in this STANAG (2298) as the basis of the Level 1 exploitation capability.*
Common Approaches & Methodologies	*This STANAG is derived from the description of the WIT capability provided in AJP-3.15 (B).*

Areas of Difference & Frictions	***Observation:*** *This STANAG pre-dates AIntP-10 by approximately 5 years.* ***Analysis:*** *Although much of the WIT capability has been included in AIntP-10, exploitation improvements during recent operations may not be reflected in this STANAG.* ***Recommendation:*** *Future rewrite of STANAG 2298 should reflect changes to the Exploitation process. This should also be aligned with future updates of AJP-3.15(B)*
Summary/Conclusion	*This STANAG is fit for purpose. It should however be considered for revision to include developments in the NATO Exploitation process during recent operations.*

Title	**Weapons Technical Intelligence Lexicon**
4th Edition	
Reference	
Originator	USA (DOD and DOJ)
STANAG	
Date	October 2012
Target Audience	*All agencies involved in C-IED and Weapons Technical Intelligence (WTI) at Strategic, Operational and Tactical levels. This US document, jointly sponsored by the Department of Defense and the Department of Justice, has been offered to NATO and International partners to promote a single common lexicon in the CIED/ WTI arena.*
Aim/Purpose	*The lexicon provides a coherent conceptual framework and common operational vocabulary to address the IED threat worldwide. It categorises IED incidents both technically (key components of the IED) and tactically (the planning, conduct and intent of the incident) with the aim of improving the collection, reporting and exploitation of IED related intelligence. The use of a common lexicon is intended to standardise terminology used in reports and improve database management; assist in IED-related education and training; and assist in the development of CIED/WTI policy and doctrine.*
Overall Impressions	*The WTI Lexicon is an easy to use document. It breaks IED incidents down by Tactical Characterisation - the tactical design of the incident and the purpose of the IED; and Technical Categorisation - the main components of the IED. From these trend and pattern analysis; event signature development and device profiling; and TTP development can take place, which in turn lead to a better understanding of the networks using IEDs, their motivations and intent.* *Each section is broken down in a series of branch diagrams and a succinct definition is provided for each term.* *Although a US product, this lexicon was developed with NATO involvement and has been widely distributed within both military and law enforcement communities involved in C-IED and WTI. The adoption of this common lexicon amongst the international community will provide a significant benefit in terms of reporting and sharing of technical information and intelligence about IEDs and the networks that use them.*

Common Approaches & Methodologies	*This Lexicon is not a Technical Exploitation doctrine as such, but supports doctrine through the promotion of common terminology that should be used in reporting and data management. Although a US document, it was developed in conjunction with NATO Allied Command Transformation and has been offered to NATO and Partner nations as a reference document.*
Areas of Difference & Frictions	*Not applicable.*
Summary/Conclusion	*This is a very useful lexicon which if utilised on NATO operations will promote better understanding through use of common taxonomy and terminology.*